

Tokyo backs Trudeau initiative

TOKYO (R) — Japan, the only nation to have suffered nuclear attack, Saturday gave its backing to Canadian Prime Minister, Pierre Trudeau's nuclear disarmament crusade. Mr. Trudeau is touring world capitals in a peace initiative to halt the global arms race, hoping to persuade governments to divert the world's annual \$600 billion arms spending to international economic development. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was quick to give his support. "Japan is the only country in the world to have suffered the consequences of atomic explosions and has always called for peace in the world," he said after meeting Mr. Trudeau. Mr. Trudeau later left Tokyo and arrived in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by The Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية اردنية "الراي"

Turkish press delegation arrives

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Turkish press delegation arrived here Saturday for a five-day visit to Jordan. The delegation, led by the director of press and publication in Turkey, Yusuf Toran, comprises five editors of Turkey's leading newspapers and the director general of Anatolia, the semi-official news agency. The delegation is scheduled to hold talks with Jordanian officials and visit development projects and touristic and archaeological sites in Jordan. They are expected to publish their reports in Turkish newspapers prior to a visit to Jordan early next month by Turkish President Kenan Evren. The delegation was met upon arrival by Jawad Maraga, director general of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, and other officials and journalists. On Thursday, a Jordanian press delegation left for Turkey on a visit at the invitation of the Turkish government. The delegation was headed by Jordanian Journalists Association President Mahmoud Al Kayed.

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Pertini expected in Amman Nov. 26

AMMAN (J.T.) — Italian President Sandro Pertini will pay an official visit to Jordan from Nov. 26 to Nov. 28 at the invitation of His Majesty King Hussein, according to an announcement by the Royal Court Saturday. Mr. Pertini twice postponed visit to Jordan earlier this year. The first visit was postponed due to a government crisis in Rome and the second was delayed since it coincided with King Hussein's visit to the Far East.

Kuwait defence chief to visit Moscow

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwaiti Defence Minister Sheikh Salem Al Sabah has accepted an invitation to visit Moscow to inspect the latest weapons in the Soviet arsenal, an official statement said Saturday. The invitation was conveyed during a meeting between Mr. Salem and the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait, Akobov Bogos, the statement said. Kuwait buys some of its arms supplies from the Soviet Union, as well as Western Europe and the United States.

Tunisia authorises opposition parties

TUNIS (R) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba Saturday authorised two opposition parties to operate legally and announced new legislation to establish a multi-party political system, the Tunisian news agency TAP said. After conferring with the president, Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali said a "visa" had been granted to the Socialist Democratic Movement and the People's Unity Movement. Mr. Bourguiba also instructed the government to draw up legislation for a pluralist political system, Mr. Mzali said.

Brazilian president arrives in Algiers

PARIS (R) — Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo arrived in Algiers Saturday for a three-day official visit at the invitation of President Chadli Benjedid who greeted him at the airport. The Algerian news agency APS reported. Currently on a week-long tour of Africa, he arrived in Algiers from Senegal after visiting Nigeria and Guinea Bissau. He is due to leave Algiers on Monday for the Cape Verde Islands. In an interview with APS, Mr. Figueiredo spoke of the "obvious necessity of reinforcing our political dialogue, since Algeria and Brazil are really two great Third-World countries."

Ex-Bangladesh premier warned

DHAKA (R) — A former prime minister of Bangladesh, Shah Azizur Rahman, was detained in military custody here for four hours and warned not to make inflammatory speeches, the ex-premier said Saturday. Mr. Shah Aziz told reporters a group of soldiers burst into his bedroom Friday and took him to military intelligence headquarters. "After being in custody for four hours I was freed with warnings that I must watch my words or else I may face the gallows," he said.

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Fighting rages on around Baddawi

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Fighting around north Lebanon's Baddawi refugee camp intensified Saturday and rebel Palestinian forces unleashed barrages of rockets and shells on positions held by guerrillas loyal to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

Trippoli port and the coastal highway — two fallback positions for Mr. Arafat's force — were shelled Saturday in one of the worst bombardments to have taken place since the fighting for the camp began on Nov. 3, residents said. Local officials said a warehouse and a fuel tank in the port caught fire, sending a huge pall of smoke over the area. A small blaze in a ship was quickly extinguished. The renewed fighting shattered a brief morning lull and brought volleys of artillery on Baddawi and parts of this northern port city where hundreds of civilians and fighters have been killed in more than two weeks of battles.

Mr. Arafat's men opened fire on the Syrian-backed dissidents around the camp. The rebels replied with heavy weapons from positions inside the camp, drawing rocket fire from other Arafat loyalists in the orange groves to the southwest of Baddawi.

For the past week the two sides have been battling for control of the camp, three kilometres north of Tripoli. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman said Friday his men were able to improve their positions in a large area inside Baddawi after heavy fighting. But rebel spokesman Mahmoud Labadi claimed Saturday in Damascus that the dissidents were in full control of the camp, a maze of

the city hut "the forces in Tripoli did not demand that from us." The city's elder statesman, former Premier Rashid Karami, as well as the city mayor have called on Mr. Arafat to leave. The Palestinian leader, however, is backed by Tripoli's dominant armed group, the Muslim fundamentalist Islamic Unification Movement.

The rebels Friday called on the movement's leader, Sheikh Sa'ed Sha'aban, to join them. Mr. Arafat's men have placed heavy weapons in the port area and the orange groves to the north, drawing retaliatory attacks from rebel gunners in nearby hills and from Syrian positions south of the city.

But so far there have been only isolated incidents of fighting inside the city itself.

Support for Arafat

Mr. Arafat's morale was boosted when Palestinian refugees in the rebel-held Nahr Al Bared refugee camp, 17 kilometres northeast of Tripoli, staged a massive demonstration in his support and smashed rebel vehicles Friday. Though many guerrillas have joined the rebels, a large number of Palestinians in refugee camps throughout the Arab World have demonstrated support for Mr. Arafat.

During a rebel-organised press tour Friday of the Nahr Al Bared refugee camp — which fell to the rebels earlier in the month — thousands of refugees waved Arafat posters and smashed rebel vehicles, Western reporters who were at the scene said.

Moscow seeks to heal PLO rift, page 2

Death toll reaches 450

At least 450 people have been killed and 1,050 wounded in the fighting in north Lebanon, an International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) spokesman said in Geneva Saturday.

The figures, which cover the period Nov. 4 to 15, were obtained by ICRC delegates on the spot from all hospitals in the area and the Palestinian Red Crescent, he said.

Mr. Arafat's spokesman, Ahmad Abdulrahman, explained the PLO chairman's position on calls for PLO forces to leave Tripoli by saying that individual leaders had asked Mr. Arafat to leave

Non-aligned mission to seek PLO truce

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is sending a peace mission from four non-aligned countries to Syria and Kuwait to try and end fighting between rival Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) factions in northern Lebanon, an Indian External Affairs Ministry official said Saturday.

Ministry Secretary Romesh Bhandari told reporters representatives from India, Cuba, Yugoslavia and Senegal would leave on Monday for Kuwait and Damascus to "preserve and strengthen the unity of the PLO and to ensure its independence."

Mrs. Gandhi, the current chairperson of the 101-member Non-Aligned Movement, asked Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, Cuban Foreign Affairs Minister Isidoro

Malmierca Peoli, Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Minister Lazar Mojsov and Senegalese Permanent Representative at the U.N. Massamba Sarré to report back to her after they complete their mission.

Mrs. Gandhi's decision came at the end of two days of talks held by an eight-member non-aligned committee on Palestine, called by her earlier this week.

Mr. Bhandari said the group's first stop will be at Kuwait, whose Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah led a Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) mission to Syria last week on a similar mission.

He said Mrs. Gandhi Saturday telephoned Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam to tell him she was sending a mission

to Damascus.

He said Mr. Khaddam told Mrs. Gandhi the Syrian government would welcome the non-aligned group.

Mr. Bhandari said the group would meet PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat "if it can get to Tripoli and if circumstances permit."

"But the mission does not have mandate to mediate between the rival factions of the PLO," he said in reply to reporters' questions about whether the group will also try to meet rebel Syrian-backed PLO leader Abu Musa.

The Palestine committee, whose other members are the PLO, Algeria, Bangladesh, and Zambia, was set up at the non-aligned summit in Delhi last May.

The PLO was represented at the meeting by Farouk Khaddoumi, head of its political division.

Syrians ready for suicide attacks against U.S. warships, says Tlas

BEIRUT (R) — Syria's defence minister was quoted Saturday as saying his armed forces were prepared to launch suicide attacks against U.S. warships and had missiles which could hit anywhere in Israel.

Speaking in an interview with the Beirut-based pro-Libyan magazine Al-Kifah Al Arabi (Arab Struggle), Major-General Mustafa Tlas said:

"When the Americans attack us we will respond with all suitable means. We have pilots who are ready to launch suicide missions over American warships."

He also revealed in the interview that Syria possessed ground-to-ground missiles with a range of 300 kilometres and could strike deep inside Israel, including the Negev desert where Israel is believed to have nuclear installations.

The minister did not identify the missiles, but made clear they were different from the Soviet-made SS-21 rocket believed to have been recently delivered to Syria by Moscow.

Washington has expressed concern over the delivery to Syria of the SS-21, which has a range of 120 kilometres.

"Let them (the Israelis) attack Damascus and they will see what happens to Tel Aviv," Tlas said. "We have missiles that can strike anywhere in Israel and every stone in the Negev."

Gen. Tlas's comments were the toughest yet issued by a Syrian official during a current campaign to head off what Syria sees as joint U.S.-Israeli plans to attack it.

The United States has about 1,400 Marines based in Beirut as part of a four-nation peace force, as well as 30 to 35 ships in the Mediterranean, including aircraft carriers and the battleship New Jersey.

Gen. Tlas said Syria could mobilise 750,000 Syrian troops and had a huge arsenal of weapons. He said Syria was proceeding with plans to reach strategic balance with the Jewish state and "Israel is no longer in a position to defeat the Syrian army."

Asked if the missiles could strike at the Israeli town of Dimona, reported site of Israeli nuclear installations over 250 kilometres from the Syrian border, he replied: "Yes, we can. That is no problem."

He said the Soviet Union, which

has a cooperation treaty with Damascus, would not accept a Syrian defeat. "This raises our morale and strengthens our resolve. For this reason our minds are at ease," he added.

The minister was not asked about Israeli and French air raids this week against strongholds of pro-Iranian Shiite Muslim militants deep inside the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon.

Both raids were carried out with apparent impunity. Asked about the possibility of U.S. air strikes against Syrian positions, he replied:

"If we are attacked by American planes, we will not hesitate to strike back. If it (the United States) kills one Syrian soldier, we shall not be satisfied with only one American soldier."

Washington accuses Syria of blocking U.S. peace efforts in Lebanon and has linked it to recent suicide truck-bomb attacks against U.S. French and Israeli troops in Lebanon.

Vatican condemns Beirut attack; British assault ship heads for Lebanon, page 2

Gemayel in Riyadh for talks on pact

RIYADH (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel arrived in Riyadh Saturday for talks with King Fahd expected to centre on Lebanon's desire to get Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces off its territory.

Mr. Gemayel sees withdrawal of all foreign forces as the key to restoring peace to Lebanon and reconciling the country's long-warring factions.

Talks between the various factions, in Geneva earlier this month, gave the Lebanese president a mandate to make worldwide contacts on the withdrawal of Israeli troops which have occupied parts of Lebanon since their invasion in June, 1982.

The Lebanese president is due to visit Washington and Damascus soon and his talks with the Saudi king appeared aimed at seeking middle ground between the U.S. and Syrian positions over the status of a U.S.-sponsored Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement signed last May 17.

After Lebanon erupted in new warfare last September, it was Saudi Arabia, through intensive diplomacy, that halted the fighting by negotiating a ceasefire between Lebanon and its Syrian-backed opponents in the mountains.

Mr. Gemayel's visit here was deliberately low-key, seen in Beirut as an attempt to keep his talks with King Fahd a "family" affair. His small delegation included Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan, a Muslim. Mr. Gemayel is a Maronite Christian.

The president flew in to Riyadh's new King Khalid Airport, said to be the biggest in the world, aboard the private plane of Lebanese-born Saudi businessman Rafiq Al Hariri.

Mr. Hariri helped Saudi Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan negotiate last September's ceasefire and has continued to play a key role in contacts between Lebanon and Syria.

Mr. Gemayel was having a first round of talks with King Fahd Saturday evening and was due to hold further consultations Sunday, Saudi officials said.

The status of the May 17 Lebanese-Israeli accord was a major sticking point at the Geneva reconciliation talks, which both Saudi Arabia and Syria attended as observers.

The agreement lays down the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon but allows a few Israeli officers to remain and make joint patrols with Lebanese troops.

Syria wants the agreement scrapped, saying it gives Israel too many concessions and endangers Syria's security.

Junblatt in Amman

Meanwhile, Lebanese opposition leader Walid Junblatt arrived in Amman from Damascus and said he was leaving again Sunday.

He refused to speak about the Lebanon crisis or the factional Palestinian fighting in north Lebanon.

Told about Mr. Gemayel's visit to Riyadh for talks with King Fahd, Mr. Junblatt said, "that's good," but he refused to elaborate.

66 UNRWA staff reportedly under Lebanese, Israeli detention, page 2

Leading Bonn opposition votes to reject missiles

COLONGE, West Germany (R) — The Western alliance's plan to deploy the first of a new generation of nuclear missiles in West Germany by the end of this year was overwhelmingly rejected Saturday by the country's main opposition party, the Social Democrats (SPD).

In a ballot capping a day of impassioned debate which left former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt standing virtually alone in his defence of NATO's strategy, delegates voted by over 400 to 14 to say "no" to the Pershing-2 and cruise systems.

The decision, though long expected, was a historic turning-point for the SPD, which led the Bonn coalition government when Mr. Schmidt inspired the Western alliance's "double-track" decision of 1979.



His Majesty King Hussein Saturday holds talks with the new U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, Donald Rumsfeld, who arrived in Amman from Ankara (Petra photo)

King, Rumsfeld discuss Mideast

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein conferred at Al Nadwa Palace Saturday with the new U.S. special envoy to Middle East, Donald Rumsfeld, who arrived here earlier in the day from Ankara.

They reviewed various Middle East issues with particular attention to the developments in the occupied Arab territories and Lebanon, and their impact on the region, the Jordanian News Agency Petra said. The audience was attended by U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Richard Viets, the agency

said.

In Ankara earlier Saturday, Mr. Rumsfeld held talks with Turkish officials on the latest developments in Cyprus as well as Middle East problems, the agency said.

The U.S. envoy refused to talk to the press during his stay. Mr. Rumsfeld, who served as secretary of defence under President Gerald Ford from 1975 to 1977, has also visited Lebanon, Egypt and Israel in his current trip to the Middle East.

Denktash pleads his cause to Reagan

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash said Saturday he was writing to President Reagan to argue the case for the Turkish republic of northern Cyprus whose independence he proclaimed on Tuesday.

He told Reuters the letter would assert the rights of Turkish Cypriots — a community Mr. Denktash said had been defiled, ignored and rejected for 20 years by the Greek Cypriot-led government in Nicosia.

The letter explaining his case is timed to coincide with a meeting in Washington on Monday between Mr. Reagan and Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou.

Mr. Kyprianou conferred here

Friday night with United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar shortly after the Security Council voted 13 to one, with one abstention, to declare the newly established Turkish-Cypriot state legally invalid and to demand the withdrawal of its unilateral declaration of independence.

Mr. Denktash, regarded by his community as president of the new state, was also conferring Saturday with Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who had a separate meeting with Turkish Foreign Minister Tiller Turkmen.

Mr. Turkmen said after seeing the secretary general that Turkey was "more than ready to support any further efforts that he will deploy in order to restart the peace

process and to encourage negotiations between the two sides."

Mr. Kyprianou, in comments to reporters Friday night, ruled out any move that might imply recognition of the Turkish-Cypriot state or its leadership.

When Mr. Turkmen was asked about this Saturday, he said he thought Mr. Kyprianou was in a very exulted mood because of the Security Council vote.

"But probably in the end reason will prevail," he added.

Dhaka reassures Greece; Kyprionou to meet Reagan Monday; U.N. censures Turkish Cypriot move; Life continues normal in Cyprus, page 2

Moscow outlines tough line on missiles

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union paid tribute to its missile units Saturday with a series of toughly worded articles showing no sign of any readiness to compromise at current Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons.

To mark the "Day of Missile and Artillery Forces," military chiefs fiercely denounced the United States' attitude towards the negotiations and said Washington was determined to go ahead with deployment of new missiles in Europe at all costs.

Reiterating warnings that Moscow would station new rockets in Eastern Europe in response, they said Soviet missile forces were being equipped with sophisticated new weaponry to carry out their "duty to defend the motherland."

The articles, published in the main national dailies, stated Moscow's formal bargaining position at Geneva and gave no indication

that it was prepared to soften its present demands.

U.S. and West German officials have said that the Kremlin informally offered to drop demands for the inclusion of French and British nuclear arsenals at the talks and offered to reduce the number of its SS-20 missiles in Europe from 343 to 120.

The official news agency TASS denied this Friday night and said Moscow would not go back on its demand to see the French and British missiles listed in the tally of Western medium-range nuclear weaponry.

A major policy statement by Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov in the Communist Party daily Pravda Saturday also took a stern line on the issue and said an accord was possible only if all NATO's European nuclear forces were taken into account.

The Soviet Union's last formal offer, made in October, was to

reduce the number of SS-20s in Europe to 140 if the West abandoned deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles.

This was termed unacceptable by the U.S. on the grounds that it would leave Moscow with a huge superiority in missile forces.

According to West German officials, the informal Soviet proposal said the French and British weapons could be discussed at another forum.

But Saturday's articles firmly linked them to the question of medium-range nuclear forces and contained no suggestions that Moscow might be ready to reclassify them.

Western diplomats in Moscow said they believed the informal Soviet offer had been taken out of context in the West and that too much significance had been attached to it.

Eggs thrown at Fieseltine, page 5

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MIDDLE EAST

SAM-6 missiles reported fired at French jets during air strike

PARIS (R) — A barrage of Soviet-built SAM-6 missiles fired at Super Etendard jets during last Thursday's French raid near the Lebanese town of Baalbek was deflected by sophisticated electronic counter-measures, informed sources said Saturday.

The French pilots saw the SAM missiles being launched from an armoured vehicle as they started their bombing run against a training camp occupied by the pro-Iranian Islamic Amal Shi'ite group, the sources said.

Giving technical details of the 14 aircraft in the strike, the defence ministry said they included 10 Super Etendards equipped with electronic counter-measures and "snowflake" decoys.

"Snowflake", which scatters a shower of metallic flakes to lure missiles away from their targets, has its origins in World War II. Four Super Etendards equipped with bombs and rockets carried out the attack as the other aircraft deployed to counter missiles.

At the same time U.S.-built Crusader jets from the carrier Clemenceau provided air cover against possible fighter attack, the ministry said.

Military sources said the SAM-6 was a relatively unsophisticated anti-aircraft missile launched in groups of three from an armoured vehicle.

They said deflecting it once it was launched was a fairly straightforward task.

The defence ministry's initial announcement of the raid on Thursday evening said it had been staged as a pre-emptive measure to prevent further attacks on the French Multinational Force contingent.

The ministry Saturday refused to identify the target, saying only that it was east of Baalbek. A communiqué described the attack

as a surgical operation carried out without a hitch.

President Francois Mitterrand said on Wednesday last month's killing of 58 French soldiers serving with the Multinational Force would not go unpunished.

Informed sources said the raid came after French intelligence decided the Islamic Amal was responsible for the suicide attacks which killed over 300 U.S. and French troops.

Political commentators stressed that the defence ministry's communiqué said the mission was a "first intervention", which they said left open the possibility of further strikes.

Moscow works hard to heal PLO rift

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union is taking "vigorous political steps" to try to heal the breach in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the Communist Party daily Pravda said Saturday.

An editorial said developments in Tripoli, where battles are raging between supporters and opponents of PLO leader Yasser Arafat, were causing regret and concern in the Kremlin and called for "common sense" to prevail in the PLO.

Pravda said Moscow had always favoured a strong, united Palestinian movement and wanted to see disputes settled by political means rather than violence.

"With this in mind the Soviet Union took vigorous political steps from the moment complications broke out in the Palestinian resistance movement, and it is still taking them," the newspaper added.

Pravda gave no details of what action the Kremlin had taken, but Palestinian officials have reported intense Soviet diplomatic activity in an effort to find ways of ending the dispute between pro-and anti-Arafat factions.

When Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam visited Moscow last week, official reports made clear he had heard some strong criticism of Syria's support for the PLO rebels from his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko.

According to Arab diplomatic sources, Mr. Gromyko urged Damascus, the Soviet Union's closest ally in the region, to use its influence to patch up the split in the PLO but met with a firm refusal from the Syrian minister.

Pravda Saturday expressed Moscow's irritation and despair over the continued PLO feuding and said the events in Tripoli were sowing new discord among the ranks of the Arab nations.

The PLO fighting was also a "bonanza" for the United States and Israel, and assisted their efforts to build up a campaign against Syria and strengthen their influence in the Middle East, the daily added.

Although Moscow has not declared overt backing for Mr. Arafat, Arab sources said the Soviet Union regarded him as a strong leader.

66 UNRWA staff said held by Israel, Lebanon

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Sixty-six staff members of the U.N. agency caring for Palestinian refugees are being held without charges by authorities in Lebanon and Israel, their chief said here.

Olof Rydbeck, commissioner-general of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), told the General Assembly's special political committee he did not challenge any government's right to enforce the law but he must preserve his staff's rights.

He said the U.N. was entitled to know why and where the officials were being held and to have access to them.

Winding up the committee's debate on his report, Mr. Rydbeck, a former ambassador of Sweden to the U.N. and Britain, said the Israeli authorities' closure of schools after some incidents punished many children for offences alleged against unidentified people.

He said he was greatly concerned about refugees in and around the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli, where up to 10,000 Palestinians were displaced from the Baddawi camp, former stronghold

of leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Yasser Arafat.

Up to this week 90 refugees had been killed and 140 were believed to have been wounded in fighting between forces loyal to Mr. Arafat and anti-Arafat guerrillas, he said.

Lebanese delegate Naji Abouassi said people could not talk of the security of the Palestinians separately from that of the Lebanese. All Palestinians in Lebanon legally were under the Beirut government's protection.

Keda Ahmad Shehata of Egypt, commenting on an Israeli statement about the Egyptian-Israeli peace pact, said Egypt had opened the door to Israel to abandon aggression and occupation but the Israelis had closed the door to peace.

The accord was not carte blanche for Israeli expansionism, he said.

Toufic Abouhaer of Syria said Israel had declared in the case of the Palestinians it was impossible to turn back the clock to 1948. How then was it possible, he asked, to turn it back 3,000 years and call Palestine a Jewish homeland?

Britain sends assault ship to Lebanon

LONDON (R) — Britain is sending an assault ship to give logistical support to the 1100-man British peace-keeping force in Lebanon, the Defence Ministry said Friday night.

A spokesman said the 11,000-ton Fearless would arrive off the Lebanese coast at the end of the month.

He said a guided missile destroyer and a frigate were being diverted from a voyage to the Indian Ocean to remain off Beirut until the Fearless arrived.

Saudi envoy visits Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's ruler, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, and Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Saturday discussed ways to help end the inter-Palestinian fighting in Lebanon, officials said.

The talks, dealing with efforts by the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to help resolve differences between warring Palestinian factions, were held immediately after Crown Prince Abdullah arrived for a four-day visit.

Vatican press criticises French raid

VATICAN CITY (R) — A French bombing raid in eastern Lebanon on Thursday was described by the semi-official Vatican daily L'Observateur Romano Saturday as contrary to the ideals of an international peace-keeping force.

The newspaper said in an editorial signed by the deputy editor that the cause of maintaining peace required sacrifices.

Iran claims new attacks on outlawed rebel group

TEHRAN (R) — The Iranian government said its forces had killed or captured many members of the outlawed leftist Mujahedin-e-Khalq guerrilla movement in recent attacks on their hideouts in the forests of northern Iran.

A communiqué issued by the revolutionary guards corps and published in the newspaper Azadegan said the raids coincided with offensives against Iraqi troops and Iraq-backed rebels in Kurdish areas of Iran in July and October.

The communiqué said weapons and radios were captured in attacks in the northern provinces of Gilan and Mazandaran, bordering the Caspian Sea. It called the rebels "munafiqin" (hypocrites). Tehran's term for the Mujahedin-e-Khalq.

No figures mentioned

It gave no more details and no figure for the number of guerrillas killed and captured.

The Mujahedin-e-Khalq supported the 1979 Iranian revolution, but later broke with followers of Iran's supreme leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and waged a violent campaign against the government.

The authorities ruthlessly pursued the rebels and during the last year little has been heard of them in Tehran. Their leader, Masoud Rajavi, fled into exile in Paris in 1981.

Official statements said some Mujahedin had been fighting with Kurdish rebels in northwestern Iran. One aim of the Iranian armed forces' two offensives this year in that area was to cut the rebels' supply lines from Iraq. Iran and Iraq have been at war for nearly 38 months.

U.N. calls Denktash's state legally invalid

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Security Council ruled Friday night that the establishment of a Turkish-Cypriot state in northern Cyprus was legally invalid and called on it to withdraw its declaration of independence.

It also urged all countries not to recognise any Cypriot state except the Republic of Cyprus of President Spyros Kyprianou and other Greek-Cypriot leaders.

The resolution, sponsored by Britain but incorporating some tougher language proposed by non-aligned countries, was adopted by 13 votes to one, Pakistan, with one abstention, Jordan.

Mr. Kyprianou, who arrived at the United Nations for a meeting Friday night with Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar but took no part in the two-day debate, said he was satisfied with the outcome.

"The fact that there is a sort of determination to continue the effort to reverse what has happened is also a hopeful sign," he told reporters.

In an impassioned speech to the Council after the vote, Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash rejected any notion of rescinding

last Tuesday's declaration establishing the "Turkish republic of northern Cyprus."

Referring to the internationally-recognised government in Nicosia, he said: "What do I care if the whole world, ignorant of what is happening in Cyprus, tells them that they are the legitimate government of Cyprus?"

Mr. Denktash and Mr. Kyprianou were both in the U.N. building at the same time, but their paths did not cross and there seemed little likelihood that they would meet in New York since this would imply recognition of the Turkish-Cypriot leader's claim to head an independent state.

Mr. Kyprianou implicitly ruled out a meeting, telling reporters: "We don't have any doubt about that he (Denktash) wants negotiations from his present position, which he thinks he has. But we will do nothing... which might directly or indirectly recognise him."

Mr. Kyprianou said no decision had yet been made on taking the Cyprus question to the General Assembly.

Kyprianou, Reagan to discuss Cyprus Monday

WASHINGTON (R) — Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou and President Reagan will hold talks on Monday on the declaration of a Turkish-Cypriot state in the north of the strategic Mediterranean island.

The United States has expressed surprise at the move and has urged Turkish Cypriots to reconsider. The State Department has appealed to world capitals not to recognise the new "republic". A White House spokesman said Mr. Reagan had invited Mr. Kyprianou to come to Washington. He said Mr. Reagan had telephoned United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar Friday to express pleasure with his efforts to resolve the issue.

Mr. Reagan sees the U.N. chief's direct involvement as the key to a solution. Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Haralambopoulos Friday asked the United States to use its influence to reverse the Turkish-Cypriot declaration of independence.

He said Mr. Reagan had telephoned United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar Friday to express pleasure with his efforts to resolve the issue.

Bangladesh reassures Greece on Cyprus issue

ATHENS (R) — The Bangladeshi ambassador in Belgrade, who is accredited to Greece, has given Athens an assurance that his country has not recognised the independence of northern Cyprus, a Greek spokesman said Saturday.

Greece cut off diplomatic relations with Bangladesh on Wednesday after saying that Dhaka had recognised the state proclaimed by Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash on the previous day.

Foreign ministry officials in the Bangladeshi capital almost immediately denied having made such a move.

Government spokesman Dimotrios Maroudas said Saturday Greece would decide whether or not to restore ties with Bangladesh.

Sudanese army mops up rebel area after freeing 9 hostages

KHARTOUM (R) — The Sudanese army carried out mopping up operations against insurgents in southern Sudan Saturday after freeing seven French and two Pakistani hostages held by the rebels, the general military command said.

It said the seven French technicians and two Pakistani workers, held captive for more than three days, were freed Friday night and flown to the southern town of Malakal.

"Our forces have stormed rebel positions, freed the hostages safely and are now in control of the area..." it said in a communiqué.

The communiqué did not say where the hostages had been held.

The army also freed a number of Sudanese hostages held by the rebels, the communiqué said. Intensive air reconnaissance of

southern Sudan was continuing to help pinpoint insurgent positions, it said.

The French and Pakistani hostages had been working on a Sudanese-Egyptian irrigation project in the Upper Nile.

The army freed two Britons, engineers at the U.S. Chevron oil company, on Thursday.

The rebels had threatened to kill their captives unless Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri revoked Islamic Sharia law, which he introduced last September.

They also demanded a halt to the irrigation project and that political detainees should be freed and sent to Libya.

Prisoners allegedly taken

The Sudanese army Friday night said it had killed or wounded

about 400 rebels in fierce fighting in southern Sudan and alleged that Cubans fought in rebel ranks. Sudan has accused neighbouring Libya and Ethiopia of training and arming rebels.

Southern Sudan, a largely swampy and undeveloped area with a population of mainly Christians and pagan animists, has been the scene of many rebellions against the predominantly Muslim North.

This is the first time Sudan has alleged Cuban involvement in a renewed flare-up in southern Sudan, scene of one of Africa's most bitter bush wars during the 1950s and 1960s.

Sudan earlier said its neighbours, Ethiopia and Libya, masterminded a rebel attack on Malakal, Upper Nile Region, before dawn Friday. Ethiopia has Cuban military experts.

Day-to-day life in Cyprus untouched despite crisis

NICOSIA (R) — The unilateral independence proclaimed for northern Cyprus has left ordinary life on the island apparently untouched, dispelling initial fears of a military clash between the Greek and Turkish communities.

A brief peaceful demonstration by Greek-Cypriot students Thursday ended at the presidential palace, where President Spyros Kyprianou appealed for calm and trust in his government's ability to handle the crisis.

Reflecting the calm now reigning on the island, diplomats who had been flooded with telephone

calls last Tuesday from people seeking information said there were almost no calls now.

Many people questioned in the streets appeared to feel the issue of Turkish-Cypriot independence had little to do with them. One woman said: "We have lived separately for nine years, so what's new?"

A businessman echoed her, saying: "This is a crisis for officials and journalists running around each other. I've got my business to attend to."

In Nicosia north, Turkish Cypriots were more enthusiastic. They

criticised the way their community had been treated in the past and applauded Mr. Denktash.

A northern shopkeeper said: "For the first time in our history we are proud, independent and above all, together." Before the 1974 Turkish invasion, which divided Cyprus, Turkish Cypriots were dotted in small communities around the island.

"It was this feeling of isolation in a sea of Greek Cypriots which imprinted fear in the minds of every Turkish Cypriot family," said Mehmet Dersev, owner of a hardware store.

Difficulties will most probably arise in the diplomatic sphere if Mr. Denktash's declaration of independence is not revoked, diplomats commented.

The entire diplomatic community except Turkey is accredited to the legal government. Until Tuesday, the Turkish-Cypriot "federated state" was in theory still part of the republic.

Many Western embassies assume the Cyprus government will now ask them not to visit the "Turkish republic of northern Cyprus" lest that implies recognition.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

16:30 News in Arabic
16:45 News in French
17:10 Children's Programmes
18:40 Survival
19:00 Local Programme
19:30 Local Programme on Health and Life

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 A special programme on John Kennedy — Episode 1
22:00 News in English
22:15 Programme Continued

RADIO JORDAN

85.3 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
KHz, partly on 95.0 KHz, SW

07:00 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
08:00 News Summary
08:30 Pop Session
09:00 News Summary
09:30 Catch the Words
10:00 News Bulletin
10:30 News Bulletin
11:00 Concert Hour
11:30 News Summary
11:45 Instrumentals, Old Favorites
12:00 Listeners' Choice
12:30 News Summary
13:00 News Summary
13:30 News Summary
14:00 Evening Show
14:30 News Summary
15:00 Evening Show
15:30 News Summary
16:00 Evening Show
16:30 News Summary
17:00 Evening Show
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21:00 Evening Show
21:30 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show
22:30 News Summary
23:00 Evening Show
23:30 News Summary
24:00 Evening Show

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz
06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 The English Air

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* Paintings by Ahmad Nawash at the French Cultural Centre.
* "Threads", an exhibition of American textiles, at the American Centre.

CHILDREN'S THEATRE

* Two plays for children, at the Hays Arts Centre at 4:00 p.m. Tickets 500 fls.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre 44370
British Council 361478
French Cultural Centre 37049
Goethe Institute 41943
Soviet Cultural Centre 42403
Spanish Cultural Centre 34049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hayya Arts Centre 665195
Husseini Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquity of Jordan. Jabal Al Qaf'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Holidays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Marmarash, Jabal

Luwibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m.

1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916.

Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc.

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Amman Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 813261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwibdeh, 37400.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Huseini, 667187.

Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) (Abdali, 23541).

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.

Armenian Catholic Church Asrafiah, 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Asrafiah, 75261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Asrafiah, 71751.

Armenian International Church (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisat, 66349.

PRAYER TIMES

04:45 Fajr
06:10 Sunrise
11:21 Dhuhr
14:15 Asr
16:34 Maghrib
17:59 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. (08) 53250, 53700, 53082, 53171, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:30 Cairo (EA)
08:05 Agaba (RU)
08:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RU)
08:30 Damascus (RU)
09:30 Jeddah (RU)
09:45 Doha, Kuwait (RU)
09:45 Cairo (RU)
10:15 Beirut (RU)
10:40 Doha, Riyadh (SV)
10:45 Cairo (EA)
11:30 Tripoli, Larana (LN)
11:40 Kuwait (KAC)
11:50 Jeddah (SV)
12:30 Cairo (RU)
13:30 Baghdad (IA)
17:00 Brussels, Frankfurt (RU)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RU)
17:35 London, Paris (RU)
18:10 Paris, Damascus (AF)
18:40 Madrid, Rome (RU)
19:00 Casablanca, Tunis (RU)
19:50 Zurich, Damascus (RU)
20:05 Cairo (EA)
20:20 Athens (OA)
20:40 London (BA)
21:00 Damascus (RU)
06:30 Cairo (RU)
06:45 Baghdad (RU)
01:05 Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in fls.

Belgian franc 67.3/ 67.7
Dutch guilder 122/ 122.7
Egyptian pound 336/ 341.3
French franc 45/ 45.3
Iraqi dinar 367.5/ 375
Italian lire (for 100) 22.6/ 22.8
Japanese yen (for 100) 156.8/ 157.7
Kuwaiti dinar 1270.3/ 1275.3
Lebanese lira 7/ 7.1
Omani riyal 1068.7/ 1075
Qatari riyal 101.4/ 101.9
Saudi riyal 406.6/ 407.1
Swedish crown 46.5/ 46.8
Swiss franc 169.3/ 170.3
Syrian lira 56/ 57.3
U.A.E. Dirham 100.8/ 101
U.S. sterling pound 542.6/ 545.9
U.S. dollar 370/ 372
W. German mark 136.8/ 137.6

DEPARTURES

05:45 Cairo (RU)
06:30 Beirut (RU)
06:40 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Agaba (RU)
07:15 Damascus (RU)
08:30 Cairo (EA)
09:05 Beirut (MEA)
10:35 Damascus, Rome (Alitalia)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RU)
11:20 Cairo (RU)
12:10 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
12:45 Cairo (EA)
13:30 Larana, Tripoli (LN)
14:00 Kuwait (KAC)
14:30 Baghdad (IA)
16:30 Jeddah (SV)
19:30 Kuwait, Doha (RU)
19:40 Jeddah (RU)

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be warm, with medium and high clouds. Southwesterly moderate winds will be freshening at times. In Agaba, it will be hazy with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg.C.

Amman 12/24
Agaba 14/30
Deserts 10/26
Jordan Valley 15/27

Yesterday's high temperatures:

Amman 25, Agaba 30. Humidity readings: Amman 25 per cent, Agaba 44 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire

NEWS IN BRIEF

Jordan seeks funds from AMF

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government is currently holding contacts with the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) to obtain loans and credit facilities to finance development projects in the country. The fund is based in the United Arab Emirates.

TCC to have new home

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Telecommunication Corporation (TCC) is to move to a new building, located in Police Academy Street in Abdali, early next year. The new building will house all TCC sections and departments which are currently dotted around Amman.

WHO environment conference slated

AMMAN (Petra) — A conference on environmental health research will be held here on Dec. 18. The conference is to be organised by the Health Ministry in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO). The four-day conference is aimed at reviewing and studying current research in the field of environmental health and studies related to water and nutrition.

Farkh photo exhibition opens

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Alia opened at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Saturday an exhibition of photographs by the Lebanese artist Sahar Al Farkh. The five-day exhibition will display 30 photographs depicting landscape scenery. The opening was attended by members of the diplomatic corps and invited guests.

Joint mineral committee meets

AMMAN (Petra) — A joint committee coordinating work between the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company, the Arab Potash Company (APC) and the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company held a meeting here Saturday to review matters connected with the establishment of a factory to produce compound fertilisers in Jordan. The meeting, which was chaired by APC Director Ali Khasawneh, also discussed the marketing of the three companies' products abroad as well as drawing up a standing policy in matters connected with marketing.

Two die in drowning tragedy

RAMTHA (J.T.) — Two boys aged 14 and 12 died Friday after drowning in a lake of muddy water near Ramtha. Mahmoud Abu Aliqah and Mahmoud Yousef Abu Aliqah were playing near the pool, filled with rain water when the former decided to swim, believing it to be shallow.

Soon after jumping in, he began to shout helplessly which prompted his cousin to go in after him. As neither of the two boys could swim, both soon drowned in the three-metre deep pool.

Turkish workmen employed on a nearby project rushed to the scene and pulled out the bodies.

Police are holding an investigation.

RSS to build solar water heating station

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) is currently designing and building a pilot station for the heating water using solar energy, which it is hoped will be used to supply industrial projects and hospitals in Jordan, according to the RSS's Deputy Director Fakhreddin Al Daghestani.

He said that the project is being implemented with assistance from the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

The RSS, in cooperation with the Arab Potash Company (APC) is holding talks with the United



His Majesty King Hussein presents a medal to an officer of the Fifth Royal Armoured Division which celebrated its anniversary Saturday. (Petra photo)

Lab work meeting ends

AMMAN (Petra) — A six-day seminar on laboratory work in the Eastern Mediterranean region ended here Saturday with a call for the general strategy to expand and promote the work of laboratories.

The seminar, which was attended by delegates from 22 countries, had been organised by the Health Ministry in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO).

The recommendations, issued at the end of the seminar, called on participating nations to launch cooperation in matters connected with the work of laboratories at universities or operated by the public and private sectors.

Masri returns from Paris

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Public Works Awni Al Masri returned here Friday evening after attending a seminar on construction business in the Middle East region.

The seminar, which was concluded in Paris Thursday, dealt

King attends army unit's celebrations

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Saturday attended a ceremony held by the Fifth Royal Armoured Division to mark King Hussein's 48th birthday anniversary, and the 10th anniversary of the division's creation.

The commander of the division made a speech at the outset of the ceremony in which he paid tribute to King Hussein for his concern to strengthen the armed forces.

King Hussein, standing in an open car accompanied by the Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, reviewed troops and armour in the field.

King Hussein later inspected an exhibition of weapons used by the

units and greeted the officers and troops.

He also inspected the mobile field hospital attached to the division.

The ceremony was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Court Minister Amer Khammash, several cabinet members, and senior army officers.

Road building materials seminar opens at RSS

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-week training course on road construction and materials used to build roads opened at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Saturday.

The RSS deputy director, Fakhreddin Al Daghestani, addressed the 30 participants outlining the activities of the RSS departments over the past 13 years and its services to the Jordanian public and private sectors with particular reference to construction.

The RSS director of Building Research Centre, Dr. Rawhi Al

Sharif, also spoke referring to the importance of the training course which entails lectures, practical work at the laboratory for testing materials used in road construction and other related topics.

The participants come from the Ministries of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment and Public Works, the University of Jordan, the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority, the Armed Forces and a number of public companies.

Delegation to Pakistan arrives back

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian parliamentary delegation returned here Saturday at the end of a week-long visit to Pakistan.

During the visit, the delegation, which was led by National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar, met with Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq, Pakistani cabinet members and senior gov-

ernment officials.

The talks concentrated on the political situation in the Middle East region, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and questions of mutual concern to Jordan and Pakistan.

Gen. Zia praised the policies of His Majesty King Hussein and paid tribute to his services on

Arab and Islamic issues, Mr. Arar said.

During the visit, the delegation members toured Pakistani industrial and development projects.

The delegation, which included Upper House of Parliament member Jum'a Hamad and NCC members Ishaq Maraga, Laith Shbeilat and Nimr Al Zinail,



Yahya Droubi, secretary-general of the Upper House of Parliament, (far left) together with Upper House member Jum'a Hamad (to his left) and National Consultative Council Speaker Suleiman Arar with Pakistani ambassador here Dr. Izzat Rashid (far right) after the parliamentary delegation's arrival back Saturday (Petra photo)

Conference opens on role of women

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day international conference on the "Role of Women in Society" was opened here Friday. Delegates from Jordan, Morocco, Lebanon, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Turkey, Italy, West Germany, France and Switzerland are taking part in the conference which has been organised by the European Community's Social Research Committee.

Addressing the delegates gathered at the Regency Palace Hotel in Amman, Minister of Social

Development In'am Al Mufti said that her ministry is keen on initiating legislation designed to improve the status of Jordanian women in all fields.

Also speaking at the meeting was Dr. Salim Nasr, the conference's chairman, who said that the committee is concerned with strengthening cooperation between Arab and European researchers with a view to further cementing relations between Arab and European nations.

Several working papers are to be reviewed during the conference by the delegates.

Saturday, the participants called at the Amman Club for Business and Professional Women and met Mrs. Mufti who explained the club's role in improving the status of Jordanian women.

The delegates also called at Hay Nazal Community Centre where they met its supervisor Dr. Sari Naser who spoke about the centre's activities and programmes.

Public warned on licensing jurisdiction

AMMAN (Petra) — The public has been cautioned against buying or selling vehicles outside the jurisdiction of the Licensing Department. A spokesman for the Public Security Department said Saturday that all transactions of this nature would be considered illegal and null and void.

8 Jordanian children win prizes in arts competition

AMMAN (J.T.) — Eight Jordanian children have won prizes for painting and writing in the annual Shankar's International Children's Competition, the Indian embassy announced here Saturday.

The children, both boys and girls, range from nine years to 15 years in age and are students from various schools in Jordan. Four of the winners, Rula Harb, Tania Suheil Habib (both won prizes for their paintings), Nancy Sunna and Leena Qubein (both given awards for their entries in writing) are from the Ahliya School for Girls, while Samira Mohammad Al Rimani and Sahar Mohammad Abdul Haija are from United Nations Relief and Works Agency schools, and Fa Ibrahim Farah is from Marad Ibn Jabal, Irbid, and Omarieh Mansour Ahmad is from Deir Youssef Secondary School for Girls in Amman (all four won prizes for painting).

Shankar's International Competition is organised annually with the main objective of "creating understanding, love and affection

among children of various countries," the organisers say. The eight Jordanian winners were among more than 150,000 entries received from about 100 countries for the 1983 competition, the embassy announcement said.

The statement also invited entries for the 1984 competition from Jordanian children below the age of 16, that is born on or after Jan. 1, 1968. The entries should be sent directly to Shankar's International Children's Competition, Nehru House, 4 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi - 110 002, so as to reach there before Dec. 31, 1983.

Meagre resources for mentally ill highlighted

AMMAN — A report on mental health services in Jordan has revealed that the country has nearly 13,112 mentally ill people who are provided with only limited services because of staff shortages.

The report, prepared by Dr. Mohammad Ali Kan'an a psycho-therapist at the Ministry of Health, said that by the end of 1982, the ministry had only nine psychiatrists assisted by qualified nurses and social workers employed at the ministry's various hospitals and centres which only have a total capacity of 200 beds.

The report, which reviewed mental health services in Jordan since 1967, was submitted to a conference on mental health held in Amman recently.

It reveals that mental health services on the occupied West Bank have deteriorated noticeably since 1967. For example, according to the report, the Bethlehem Hospital's bed-capacity has been considerably reduced.

But on the other hand clinics for the treatment of mentally sick people have been opened in Tulkarm, Nablus, Jenin and Ramallah.

By the end of 1982, only four specialists and three psychiatrists were employed to operate these centres including the Bethlehem Hospital.

The report also refers to the mental health services for the Jordanian Armed Forces. It says that a 13-bed unit was opened in 1963 which was enlarged in 1965 to

have a 40-bed capacity.

In 1975 the unit was moved from Marka to the King Hussein Medical Centre and its staff has been increased.

In 1967 the Health Ministry operated two hospitals that had a total capacity of 100 beds. These were set up in Amman and Fuheis in addition to clinics for treating patients in the Jordan Valley. In 1974 another centre was opened in Irbid.

Mental health services have also been developed over the past two years in Jordan.

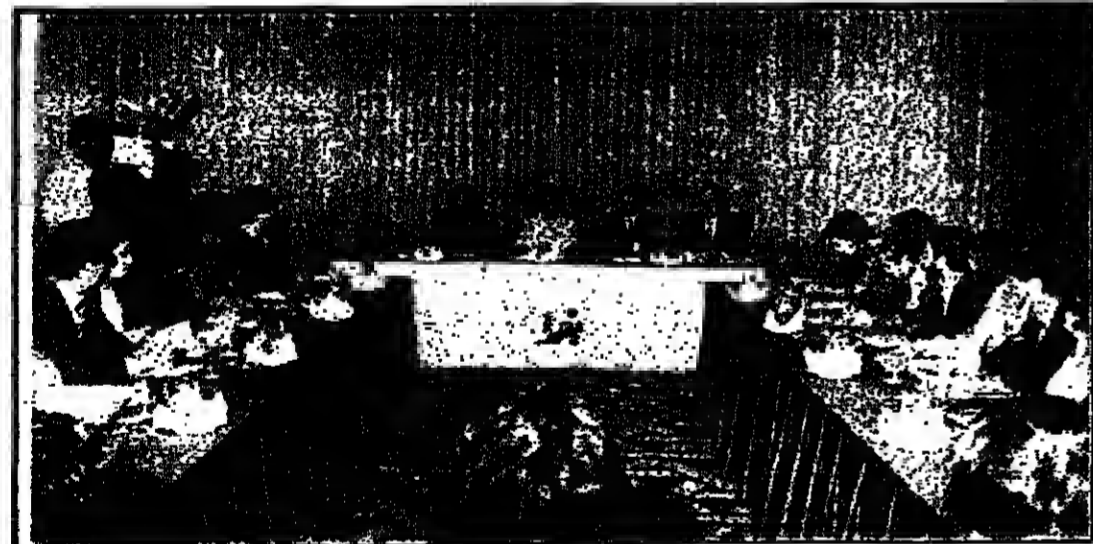
According to the report Al Karam hospital was last year moved to Amman, and the patients have been accommodated in a three-storey well equipped residence

which was originally built to serve as a hotel. The 100-bed building is situated on the outskirts of Amman.

The mental health centre, situated on Jabal Luweibish, has been moved to a well-equipped hospital where four specialists are employed, it said.

In April last year, work on a 200-bed hospital started here. The Health Ministry has introduced incentives for doctors and other specialists to work at these centres by offering them a 20-25 per cent allowance.

According to the report, patients who receive treatment at the ministry's centres and hospitals largely suffer from schizophrenia, epilepsy and depression. — Al Dustour newspaper.



Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti (second from left at head table) Friday addresses the opening session of the European Community-sponsored conference here on the "Role of Women in Society" (Petra photo)

Subtlety lends power to Nawash exhibition

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Almost all exhibitions of art benefit from being seen in an atmosphere of leisurely calm devoid of the disturbing presence of other people. This is particularly true of the work of Ahmad Nawash, whose strange paintings now on show at the French Cultural Centre, need time and space in order for them to be understood and appreciated properly. Nawash's work also needs a different approach. On entering an exhibition one usually starts at painting number one and works through from there. But when you enter Nawash's exhibition it is better, just for a few seconds to stand back and look at the paintings and prints as a whole — something the artist obviously wants you to do.



Ahmad Nawash on them with ease.

Profundity of emotion

Nawash has for some years now, and I suspect for many more to come, employed these same strange figures to express his own feelings — his doubts, his frustrations, his fears and anger. Some have criticised him for this, saying, without really understanding or looking, that all his paintings are the same. I am always among the first to denounce an artist who exhibits a whole series of paintings in which the compositional formula has been endlessly repeated. But this is usually because the artist has found an accessible image, one that sells well. Indeed one senses immediately that they have been churned out with little thought even if

they have been crafted with care. Not so with the images of Nawash. They are very far from being superficial and commercial for behind the deceptive simplicity of each painting is a profundity of emotion, a complexity that makes every painting very different, very special. So, while the surface similarity of Nawash's paintings unifies them, their individual depth of feelings isolate and fragment them.

Haunting sadness

But there is more than this that separates Nawash's work from the work of other artists and marks it as true art. There is a

ART REVIEW

feeling about his work of utter conviction. Nawash so obviously believes that these little figures are right for him, that this is the only way he wants to express himself that he makes you believe it too. Also it takes a well-disciplined vision to work through the subtle possibilities of a particular image rather than be enticed by the drama of a new form. And lastly, there is something about the artist himself that tells you that there is nothing insincere about these paintings. Ask Nawash about his work and he will not really be able to help you, for his paintings are his real form of expression. Once you understand this, you see that

Nawash's paintings are like the man himself. Like him they are quiet, modest, different and not given to overstatement. When his figures express anger or aggression they do it in a gentle way, sadly. They express their frustration with large awkward hands, their confusion by their backward facing shoes, by the way they turn into and become part of different people and animals. Their movements and stern expressions betray their uncertainty and fear. And because they express everything in a mild, subtle manner, they are thus so much more powerful, so much more potent and their sadness will haunt you long after you have left the exhibition.

One of the reasons why Nawash is able to make his work so effective is because he is technically excellent. His work looks easy and to make anything look that simple requires years of experience and a rare maturity. In basic terms his paintings really work. Every patch of careful and subtle colour is reinforced, echoed and complemented by another. Every movement, every angle and form is confirmed, extended and returned by another and both colour and form lead the eye quietly and firmly around the surface of the picture plane which imperceptibly recedes and rises.

Nawash is a sincere, dedicated and truly committed artist whose work deserves to be seen. The exhibition runs until November 22.



Director of the M'addi Development Centre Ghaleb Tuffaha (right) during the recent interview (Petra photo)

Centre aims to raise rural manpower efficiency

AMMAN (Petra) — A five-day training course for women in the Jordan Valley ended at the M'addi Development Centre in the valley Wednesday.

Altogether 36 women were given lectures on home economics, demographic issues, social and economic issues of concern to women and the role of women

in improving their families' standard of living.

The participants also watched documentary films dealing with population activities and issues.

The course was organised by the Ministry of Education in cooperation with the International Labour Organisation, and the U.N. Fund for Population Act-

ivities.

To throw light on the centre's activities the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, interviewed Ghaleb Tuffaha, the centre's director who said that the centre was set up in 1982 with assistance from the World Bank.

"Built on a 60 dunum plot of land, the centre offers vocational training courses for men in car mechanics, electricity, carpentry, black sm. ty, plumbing and building and separate courses for women in weaving, dress making and typing," he explained.

The centre is designed to raise the efficiency of manpower involved in the Jordan Valley's rural projects. Mr. Tuffaha went on to say.

The training programmes are being carried out in cooperation with various government agencies and educational institutions, he said.

A lot of people from all walks of life come to the centre to be tra-

ined in agricultural skills and other vocational methods and techniques to help them improve their social and economic condition. Mr. Tuffaha said.

So far the centre has organised 30 training courses at the request of the local inhabitants in the Jordan Valley.

Also there have been 13 courses for women in home economics, dress making, typing and secretarial work and the maintenance of electrical equipment.

A total of 244 people have already graduated from the centre with various skills to help them improve their living conditions, Mr. Tuffaha commented.

In addition, the centre has organised 15 courses for labourers; and, in cooperation with Yarmouk University, has held an English language course in which 13 participants took part.

Also the centre organised an art exhibition of national costumes and arts in cooperation with the Department of Culture and Arts.

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Deal with bombs?

GIVEN THAT the U.S. administration had advance knowledge of French air attacks on Iranian-backed militias last Thursday, and that Washington had in fact approved of the strike, one wonders whether France was just enacting "revenge" from those believed responsible for the Oct. 20 suicide attacks against U.S. and French soldiers in Beirut, or Paris chose to save Washington the trouble of doing the fighting itself.

To either save the French simply could not have been serious to their claim that the attacks were basically preemptive — intended to prevent further bombings of their stations in the Lebanese capital. If anything, the strikes by the Super Standard fighter-bombers could only fuel tension and make those bombed even more determined to fight the French in Lebanon.

Is it possible then that France's action, coming only a day after Israeli planes hit the same area and presumably the same targets, was designed to stave off any possible escalation of the hostilities in Lebanon through a stronger American action that could have involved the Syrians as well? And if it is, was there a U.S.-French deal under which Washington pledged not to carry out its threats to retaliate for the loss of 237 Marines last month?

The answer is: We do not know. And it is equally difficult to judge the rising situation. But, if there is a message France wanted to convey by bombing the Iranian-backed militia bases near Ba'albek, it may well be intended for Iran whose leaders are constantly threatening Paris with retaliation if Iraq went ahead with bombing Iranian oil installations, using the newly-supplied sophisticated French bombers, at Kharg Island.

France, in any case, had better account for changing its status from a peace-keeping role to a strike force in Lebanon. It is totally unacceptable for Paris and Washington to wreak havoc and kill people, whoever they may be, just like Israel is doing.

ARAB PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Violence saps Arab resources

TODAY we ask the question how long will the Arabs continue to look on as the massacres continue in northern Lebanon? How long will the Arabs continue to watch the shedding of the Lebanese and Palestinian people's blood without interfering to stop the carnage? The fighting in Lebanon is not only a mark of shame for the Syrian and Libyan regimes, but it also reflects the failure of Arab countries to save the dignity of their brothers and end the killings.

Those who are like those who play with fire since they cannot stop the sparks from flying over them or burning their fingers. Jordan has done all it could to mobilise Arab efforts towards ending the fighting in Lebanon and to save the Palestinians and Lebanese from further massacres. Jordan believes such wars and violence can only sap Arab resources and jeopardise the Arab prestige in the eyes of the world. The situation in Tripoli presents a unique opportunity for the Arab states to pursue their evil plans and implement their ambitions directed against the Arab Nation. It also encourages Israel to continue its settlement policies within the occupied Arab lands.

Al-Dustour: Refugees live 'in hell'

TRIPOLI: ANOTHER day of fighting has been going on for weeks now. The victims are the victims and the combatants are the combatants. This is not a war, and only by holding a dialogue and negotiations and by ending the guns and cannon fire. The victims are Arabs and Lebanese, and the killers are all those involved in the combat against the Tripoli region. It is time that the Arab states should make these combatants understand these facts and persuade them to end their conflict which can achieve nothing but further bloodshed.

We are not talking about a conflict designed to achieve political aims. The fighting can only mean a disregard for human life. The Palestinian efforts and the legitimate Palestinian leadership and the Arab states should exert pressure on both sides to the conflict, to make them stop the fighting and open negotiations to settle their differences peacefully. The thousands of refugees and the beleaguered refugees in their camps are crying out for help and pleading with the combatants to stop and to the Arab states to force them to end the bloodshed.

Sawt Al-Sham: Israel aids tragedies

THOSE GENERALLY concerned with the affairs of the Arab Nation were always quick to raise their voice in protest whenever they witnessed Arabs shedding their own blood. Over the past three decades there have been many acts of violence and bloodshed either directly by Arabs or indirectly through the enemies of the Arabs. Lebanon has been the biggest wound with the most pain. The killing of Arabs by Arabs in Lebanon has been the greatest tragedy for the Arabs in their modern history.

The Lebanese question has always been connected with the Palestine problem and therefore Israel has always been involved one way or another in the Arab tragedies over Lebanese territory which Israel is exploiting to the full. Palestinians under its control find themselves perpetually terrorised and intimidated by the occupying power. Even the West Bank Toukarm camps no worse than their brothers who inhabit the Nahr Al Bared or Baddawi camps in northern Lebanon. The past three decades have witnessed endless tragedies for the Arabs but have also enabled Israel to create dissension among these Arabs and thus helping to perpetuate their internal conflicts.

Hassan: Conflict-ridden Mideast poses a threat to world peace

Following is the full text of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's address to the Carter Centre of Emory University — the Middle East Consultation on Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1983, in Atlanta, Georgia.

In the name of Allah, most gracious, ever merciful

President Carter, President Ford, ladies and gentlemen, the current situation in the Middle East is more threatening than ever before. Never has the region been riven by so many conflicts, feuds and disputes. Some of these are intra-state and others are inter-state, but all tend to threaten the peace and stability of not just the Middle East but the whole world.

The tragic loss of life and destruction of Lebanon which seems to know no bounds, and the Gulf war which continues to drain the resources of two neighbouring countries, Iraq and Iran, menacing as they have been, have overshadowed the more vexing problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

International preoccupation with the wider ramifications of these conflagrations have put on ice all serious efforts at peacemaking.

No longer such phrases as the 'peace process' or 'the momentum for peace' are in vogue. That is why it is opportune to have this meeting here in Atlanta. We hope to take stock of what has taken place, assess its significance, and see how and where we can move, if movement is at all possible. The present situation in the Middle East is the outcome of the interaction of many diverse and divergent political factors which have dominated the region over the last decade or so. The Camp David accords injected a fresh momentum in the peace process but their negative aspects have unfortunately dominated the politics of the region. The accords provided for a partial peace which plunged Arab politics into a serious morass of conflict and recriminations. The neutralisation of Egypt and the subsequent Arab-imposed containment of Egypt rendered Israel dominant, while Arab politics became marked by feuds and polarisation.

A cursory examination of the events of the last few years will point to a singular conclusion, namely, the triumph of extremist politics, whether in Israel or the Arab and Muslim worlds. Both in Jewish and Muslim societies, politics have become infused by religion and religious precepts to produce political fanaticism which the Middle East has rarely known as shown by the activities of such groups as the Falange of Lebanon, Gush Emunim of Israel and the Pasdaran of Iran. Populist religion-based fanaticism has had an immediate impact on society and politics in the whole region. The denial of legitimate rights, compounded by the absence of authoritative political institutions to safeguard the cultural, ethnic and religious diversity of these societies, has allowed rampant extremism to dominate the conduct of public affairs. Social diversity has assumed an ever-increasing dimension in the struggle between populist movements of different origins and divergent aims. The politics of fanaticism has triggered off a new dimension of social conflict and communal polarisation: Primordial perceptions of society have become a pervasive feature of the ideology of extremist populist groupings, the logic of which leads to the fragmentation of all states to the region, as is occurring in Lebanon.

In an attempt to check the rising tide of extremist politics and contain the fragmentation of the Middle East into warring fiefdoms, Jordan was encouraged by the Reagan peace initiative to embark on a fresh peace dialogue. It is a fair assumption that the Reagan peace plan based as it was on U.N. Resolution 242 could have brought an end to the festering problem of the Palestine question had it been pursued with greater vigour and resolution. The timing was almost perfect, coming in the wake of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, a highly tragic and alarming episode in the annals of the Palestinian struggle for a homeland. The provisions of the plan were extremely relevant, indicating to both Arabs and Israelis that the U.S. was irrevocably committed to an even-handed approach to an eventual settlement of the dispute. Its simplicity was inspired as it addressed itself directly to the complex issues of the status of the Israeli occupied territories and of the settlements constructed since 1967. Unfortunately, the vitality of the plan was allowed to dissipate. With it the peace momentum has been vitiated.

What Jordan tried to do has to combine elements of the Reagan plan which called for the creation of a Palestinian entity on the West Bank and Gaza federated with Jordan, with elements of the Arab League plan adopted in September at Fez, which proposed the

establishment of a Palestinian state on the occupied territories under the authority of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Jordan sought an accommodation with the PLO on a joint approach which was to be presented to the Arab League for endorsement. While the Reagan plan was to be the vehicle for negotiations, a modified form of the Fez plan would have remained the long term objective of both Jordan and the PLO.

The Fez plan would have been redrafted to call for self-determination for Palestinians in the context of a Jordan Palestine confederation.

On April 10, 1983, the dialogue between Jordan and the PLO was terminated. In a letter from His Majesty King Hussein to President Reagan, it was stated that Jordan had come to the conclusion that the modus operandi of its strategy for peace as laid down by the Reagan plan was no longer valid. It is important today to look back on the reasons that led to that conclusion. There is no doubt that division and discord among the Arabs and the Palestinians obstructed the emergence of an Arab consensus on a linkage between the Fez and the Reagan plans.

This was an important cause but by no means the crucial one. The September initiative failed to take cognation of certain basic facts. Israel was called upon to freeze the construction of settlements in the occupied territories. The Israeli response was not only to expand existing settlements but to build several new ones.

The U.S., it appears, does not regard the Israeli action as a violation of International Law, but on obstruction to the peace process. Lately, the U.S. has condoned these settlements under the pretext of "Jews have the right to settle anywhere." Moreover, the U.S. refused to recognise the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians while in the context of the Jordan-PLO dialogue, even the Americans regarded the organisation as a potential party to the negotiations.

The question that has to be asked here is that if the Israelis were to settle the West Bank, what would the peace negotiations be about? It is a rhetorical question for I know the answer. These problems apart, the U.S. excluded the Syrian interest in the peace process and there was hardly a mention of the Israeli occupied Golan Heights.

Beside the exclusion of Syria, there was the elimination of the USSR from the peace process. Only after the termination of the Jordan-PLO dialogue, the inter-ethnic war among Palestinians in northern Lebanon and the tragic communal fighting in the Shouf, did American policymakers address themselves to the Syrian interest.

They are yet to be convinced, it seems, of the need to have consultations with the other superpower, the USSR. In short, the September initiative has not been accompanied by a coherent peace strategy to deal with the objective situation present in the Middle East, in the event of Jordan's entry into the negotiating process.

As attention is increasingly focused on developments in Lebanon, the outlook for a comprehensive settlement of the Palestine question grows dimmer and more remote. However, expectations were raised in May, upon the arrival of Secretary of State George Shultz in the region. His approach was direct and innovative but his efforts proved of limited success.

The agreement concluded on May 17 between Israel and Lebanon on the withdrawal of foreign troops was highly promising at first. Its non-implementation, however, has rendered the situation fraught with greater dangers than ever before, especially as it may leave the territorial integrity of Lebanon permanently compromised.

Indeed, Israel has decided to redeploy its forces to a more convenient defensive line with the ominous outcome of transforming South Lebanon into the "Northern bank of Israel".

Notwithstanding the apparent gains of its war in Lebanon, Israel should not derive much comfort from the present Arab disarray and the disruption of the American peace effort. The invasion of the Lebanon may have dispersed and divided the Palestinian combatants, created a bigger buffer-zone in southern Lebanon and given Israel what looks like a free hand in the West Bank, yet, what was called "peace for Galilee" has in its wake brought nothing for the majority of Israelis, but more anxiety and greater anguish as the Israeli occupation army sinks deeper



into the politics of the Lebanese confessional quagmire.

It has also increased the momentum of resistance both in the West Bank and southern Lebanon.

Israel's right-wing political establishment has become accustomed, in recent years, to deploy its military might on every possible occasion in order to subdue the Arabs of the occupied territories and in the neighbouring states.

The premise of might-is-right has become a salient feature of its policy. The use of brute force does not solve intractable problems, such as those of Palestine and Lebanon. The acquisition of territory by force, as Israel knows, exacerbates these problems.

On the West Bank, the expansionist policy of the Israeli government solves one problem only by creating another, with far more serious, tragic and dangerous consequences. Israel's policy points towards a time, not many years ahead, when Israelis will have to choose between compromising the Jewish nature of their state by giving full rights to an Arab population nearly as big as the Jewish one, undermining its democratic institutions by withholding those rights, or squeezing the Arabs eastward over the Jordan River.

The morality of Israel's war in Lebanon has been questioned by a large segment of the Israeli public. The policy options available to the government of Israel in the occupied territories would probably deepen the apparent split and intensify the crisis of conscience in the years to come.

Nonetheless, the occupation of Lebanon, and the subsequent tortuous negotiations have permitted Israel to consolidate its hold over the occupied West Bank. While the actual fighting took place in Lebanon, Israel's real war was conducted in the territories occupied since 1967, in a campaign against the civilian Arab population of the West Bank. By attempting to destroy the symbol of Palestinian nationalism, the PLO, Israel sought to nullify the political aspirations of the Palestinian people, so that it could accelerate the construction of Israeli settlements and tighten its grip on the area.

The policy of deliberate physical and demographic change which Israel has pursued brought agony and despair, not only to the people of the occupied territories, but to the Palestinians everywhere and to the neighbouring states.

Although the Palestinians sense of national identity has not succumbed to Israeli manipulation and their resistance has remained vibrant, Israel has been able to proceed with the policy of incorporating the West Bank into the concept of "Eretz Israel" in the hazy between war and the sterile talks about peace. Political realities clearly indicate that while the diplomatic attention of the region, and that of U.S. is focussed wholly on Lebanon and the attendant tension which the withdrawal agreement has raised, Israel has continued to introduce drastic measures which carry extremely serious and dangerous consequences.

The Arab population of the occupied West Bank has become a beleaguered community, threatened with extinction in its own ancestral homeland. More than 100,000 Palestinians have left the territories since 1967, encouraged by the Israeli occupation authorities. Recently, an average of 12,000 people have departed from the occupied territories every year to seek a living elsewhere.

They have been rendered isolated by the indiscretion of their

own leadership and feel intimidated by the huge demographic influx into their country, which they witness with increasing alarm.

The Arab population under Israeli occupation has but few choices. Since Jordan joined the Arab consensus to designate the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians, the people of the West Bank and Gaza have no Arab government on which they can depend to defend their interests.

In general, Arab regimes have either attempted to keep the Palestinians quiet or used the Palestinian cause for their own purposes as the appeal to the Arab public conscience survives.

There are about 1,300,000 Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza. The question that requires immediate attention and has to be tackled by the international community of nations is the status of the people under occupation if the present course of Israeli policy of creeping annexation is maintained. The consequences are likely to prove disastrous as long as Israel denies these people the right to self-determination. Action is called for to avert a tragedy which would compound the misery suffered so far. Whichever option is adopted by the Israeli authorities, the outlook appears extremely alarming.

However, this will not be possible unless and until the Arab community of Palestine is accorded the right of self-determination. Our conception of such a right is not simply the exercise of a free election in a free society as it has been characterised in certain quarters, but it is derived from the aggregate of historical, cultural, social, economic and political rights of distinct community in its ancestral homeland.

The people of the occupied areas must be allowed to develop their own institutions to express and defend their own interest. Israel cannot, indeed, it should not, be allowed to speak for the Arabs of Palestine. Equally, no Arab state could be a replacement for Palestine or speak for the Palestinians; not Jordanians and certainly not Israelis. Israel must make a choice between peace and territory. The facts of geography and demography impose an ineliminable dilemma on Israel. It is either to compromise the very essence of the Zionist creed or divest itself of the territory it occupies.

If Israel wants to be in the region as well as of it, then the Israeli leaders will have to abandon the third option which had been bandied about, Israel cannot and it should not be allowed in depopulated the West Bank of its indigenous population.

Upon the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza in 1967, some 300,000 people were pushed into Jordan and 100,000 Arabs in Jerusalem were incorporated within in the state of Israel. Since then, 100,000 more have left the occupied territories. The occupation authorities have followed a vigorous policy to obstruct the work of charitable foundations including American.

Innocuous projects like poultry farming, agricultural co-operatives, and the digging of wells for irrigation purposes have not met Israeli approval. In what sense do these constructive projects threaten Israeli security except by assisting the people to hold on to the land of their forefathers?

Israel cannot and should not be allowed to treat the question of the Palestinian people as though they were in Israeli minority — aliens in their own country. The international community was

faced with a parallel problem after the World War II. The people concerned then were not Arabs but Jews. When the problem was referred to the United Nations, a special committee on Palestine — UNSCOP — was appointed to ascertain the facts and the validity of Jewish claims to Palestine and propose solutions.

UNSCOP, in its wisdom, suggested partition. The proposal was not simply an accident of international diplomacy, but purely designed to accord the Jews a national identity. It was a recognition of the immutable fact of human geography. It was an admission of the reality of the existence of two nations, not one, in that area, — a fact that would have rendered co-existence, under a unitary political structure not only difficult, but artificial and precarious. Thirty five years later, the Palestine Arabs still await a recognition similar to that awarded to the Jews.

Today, the problem of Palestine is as far from a just and lasting resolution as it has ever been. The politics of extremes, the armed struggle advocated by both Arab and Jewish radicals, threaten not only Middle East peace, but that of the whole world. It is a poor world that recognises power, not morality, in the conduct of public affairs.

The undeclared policy of government of Israel is aimed at the eviction of the Arab population of

ernment will gather pace and gain time to achieve its long standing goal of formal annexation of the West Bank and the other occupied territories, as Jerusalem was similarly annexed.

It is patently clear that the U.S. as a superpower cannot turn a blind eye to these disruptions and dangerous developments. U.S. interest in the Middle East was not induced by the energy crisis and should not be confined to oil and its availability on the world market.

American concern with the region is a function of the strategic balance between the superpowers and a consequence of world power politics. It would be extremely short-sighted if American interest in the Middle East were to wane and the role of the peace broker be abandoned simply because of temporary and ephemeral phenomena.

It goes without saying that it is imperative to sustain the interest of the U.S. in the vital assignment of the honest peace broker between Arabs and Israelis. For this purpose, the creation of a bi-partisan peace constituency, as advocated by former Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, becomes an essential feature of American politics. This action may be augmented by the establishment of a bi-partisan commission for the Middle East similar to the body set up for Central America under the chairmanship of Dr. Henry Kissinger.

The primary purpose of this review commission would be to ascertain the facts and submit proposals which would serve as the basis for American policy following the re-election of an incumbent president or the election of a new one.

Following the tragic death of the American Marines and French troops serving with the Multinational Peacekeeping Force in Lebanon, President Reagan has responded vigorously by reaffirming U.S. commitment to a sovereign independent Lebanon, in order to safeguard vital U.S. interests in the region.

Lebanon is one link in a long chain of complex problems. No one wants to underestimate either the president's obvious resolve or the importance of an independent, stable Lebanon, but this goal attainable in isolation of the wider crisis in the Middle East?

Can the chain be broken so that the Lebanese problem can be dealt with on its own? More significantly, can the presence of a 1,600 member force of American Marines which cannot be deployed in an offensive role ensure the president's policy objectives?

The short history of the Lebanese crisis has taught us that this cannot be done. So what is required is for the U.S. to address the problem itself rather than its symptoms. The U.S. would have to put the Lebanese crisis, including its internal dimensions in proper perspective. The U.S. would have to examine the Western interest in stability and peace in the broader context of the Middle East and the Gulf. Success in Lebanon, difficult as it is, will contribute to the peace and tranquility in Lebanon, but it would not resolve the problem of the Middle East.

The resolution of the Middle East crisis requires a new and

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LETTERS

Let's try positive criticism

To the Editor:

In her Corner entitled "First-Class Surprises" (Jordan Times, Nov. 17-18, 1983), Randa Habib found yet another pillar of Jordanian life to demolish. From traffic to birthday parties she has tried our tolerance and hardly any aspect of our behaviour has escaped her amusing though sarcastic pen.

For those of us who have worked so hard during the last 50 years to build our country, Ms. Habib's corner is rapidly becoming distinctly unamusing. Her attack on our hotels and restaurants is full of vague generalities and seems intent on degrading our hospitality to expatriates and visitors to Jordan. I have never met a visitor or tourist (and I meet many) who has not put Jordanian hospitality at the top of his "good" points about Jordan. So many of us who have travelled widely throughout the Middle East and Europe know that prices are often far higher and the quality inferior in many countries. The coffee pot might be more highly polished, but was the coffee good? I have no doubt it was far less expensive than a cup of coffee in London or Geneva. Criticism is always welcome, but let's have constructive criticism. Randa Habib is in a privileged position being able to enjoy a special corner in our only daily English language paper, and such criticisms as flow from her fruitful pen can be very hurtful to Jordanian tourism, not only because it is untrue of all our Five Star hotels and restaurants, but also because it is not constructive and gives no incentive to anyone to improve their standards to match up to her exacting and most sophisticated ones.

May we please ask for a little more tolerance in all aspects of our life in which we obviously fall so hopelessly short. Surely there must be something, somewhere in Jordan that Randa Habib can find a small, good, kind, sympathetic word to say about, or failing that, silence is golden.

Ma'an Abu Nowar
Amman.

Hassan: Mideast poses threat

Continued from page 4

comprehensive peace strategy. Attention and efforts should be urgently directed to the underlying source of tension and instability in the region. It must be focussed on the unresolved issue of Palestinian rights in the occupied territories and on the Golan Heights.

The obstacles are considerable. Any hope of success will depend upon the president's determination to use the full leverage of the U.S. on all concerned. 1984, an election year, seems hardly a propitious time for such an effort, but we hope the creation of a bipartisan peace constituency will make a positive contribution toward the formulation of such a strategy.

Jordan is fully prepared to cooperate in this endeavour. We will be hosting a meeting of the Arab thought forum next month to lay the foundations of an ongoing dialogue with the United States. It will be attended by a number of prominent figures in both Arab and American public life with experience and interest in the Middle East. The consultation has a specific purpose, namely to propose and elaborate an action oriented analysis of the basic issues, which may underpin policy proposals for the future.

We look forward to a serious inquiry into the common problems and challenges which confront us. I am pleased to announce that Mr. Harold Saunders has kindly agreed to act as rapporteur for this meeting.

Our perception of the future is based on complete respect for the provisions of International Law and the dignity of man. The guiding principles of our peace-making efforts are the recognition of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states in the region. These principles have been embodied in the U.N. Resolution 242 which we still believe provides the broad framework for peace in the Middle East.

The implementation of 242 could lay the solid foundations for peace, mutual confidence and collaboration to develop along the Benelux Model — sovereign states engaged in free cooperation, for the benefit of all their peoples.

Violent episodes in the history of the region point to a singular conclusion. The Middle East cannot survive, except with the social diversity it possesses.

No one state or group should or indeed can, establish its hegemony over all the others. Attempts to do so will be a clear recipe for disaster. We are trying to grapple with and should avoid.

There is a long chain of historical, cultural, social, economic, political, and above all, familial relationships between the peoples of Jordan and Palestine.

Our conception of Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza is that of a *terra media*, a utilitarian concept, by which we aim to combine the huge purchasing power of the oil producing countries of the Arabian peninsula to the south, with the skilled manpower and the high technology of the northern region.

Our vision is to transform this *terra media* into the productive, as well as the experimental, workshop of the Middle East.

Given the right conditions, with a just, honourable and lasting peace based on the recognition of basic human rights for all the peoples of the region, as well as security for its states, this vision could become a reality.

It would be no idle boast to suggest that what we propose could serve as a model for the resolution of international conflict among states which abound in the contemporary world. The settlement we envisage will provide for the security of all states in the region while at the same time safeguard the Arab identity of the people of Palestine. There is no need to reiterate here that any settlement which does not take into consideration this essential element is doomed to failure. It is for this reason that we view with increasing alarm the policy of the Israeli occupation authorities in the West Bank and in Gaza, their approach in Lebanon is following a familiar pattern.

Jordan will continue to play a stabilising role both internally and in the region. It will exercise a moderating influence within the context of the Arab-Israeli conflict and remain a conciliatory partner in inter-Arab disputes. Programmes for social and economic reconstruction and development will be maintained under governmental supervision to ensure social justice and harmony.

Jordan will continue to be wary of extremist tendencies and energetic in defusing conditions of heightened tension. It will persist in its quest for a centrist position, despite repeated condemnation and vilification by extremists on all sides.

Ladies and gentlemen, "Happy are those who dream dreams and are ready to pay the price to see them come true."

My message here is, we have dreamt of peace in the Middle East for half a century but we seek both your sincerity and your support in joining with us to make the dream come true.

Peace be with you and God's mercy and blessings.

Spanish peasants on the march for land reform

By David White

The man with the mule-cart made a low sweep of the arm, to show where the marchers went.

"There must have been hundreds," he said, displaying a sparse set of peg-like yellow teeth. "Hombre, I don't know what it will lead to, but I believe in agrarian reform. It will be a good thing for the workers."

Further on, the village church was like a field hospital. It was late afternoon, and the members of the march, some 75 Communist trade unionists, lay collapsed on foam mattresses after a 12-mile hike through parched olive groves.

Starting at the beginning of September they walked 650 miles

around Andalucia in six weeks. Indian file, in heat that can still be punishing at this time of year.

With the March, the Communist Workers' Commissions Union, one of Spain's two main national trade unions, has joined battle in the generations — old campaign for land reform spearheaded by a separate body, the Rural Workers' Union (SOC).

In Andalucia, a region almost the size of Portugal, where more than half the farmland is taken up by large estates representing only 1.5 per cent of the number of farm holdings, it is a potent issue, and perennial unrest has been fanned by hopes of change now that the Socialist Party is in power.

Throughout the summer, the SOC, heirs to a strong local ana-

rchist tradition, staged work-in occupations of farms — a familiar ritual ending with expulsion by the civil guard. Among the occupied fincas (large farms) was the 700-acre El Indiano, belonging to the Rumasa group, whose interests were seized by the Spanish government in February. The SOC aims to prevent this and 33 other Rumasa estates in Andalucia from now being reprivatised.

Andalucia is a region of widely diversified farming, covering every sort of crop from cereals to hothouse vegetables. But the dominance of large estates based to charges that the land is inefficiently and unjustly used.

The precarious situation of the landless farm labourer, paid by the day, is made worse by drought — which according to a senior local agronomist may have cost Andalucia as much as a third of the value of its farm output this year — and by the return of emigre workers. Some find seasonal wine-harvest work in France, but the labour requirement in the vineyards is diminishing. The region, with a population of 6.5 million, has Spain's highest unemployment — one in four, and among the under-25s on the labour market almost one in two, according to local unionists.

Amid the campaigns for labour-intensive "social crops" and wide-scale confiscation of land for co-operatives, the Socialist government of Andalucia — the region gained an autonomy statute two years ago — is drawing up an agrarian reform law.

Although the law is being kept under wraps, the bent of it is clearly more towards modernising the farm sector than redistributing land. Socialists recall the failure of land reform in the early 1930s.

before the Civil War. "This reform will not be the same one that has been demanded since the 19th century," said an official in Seville. "We don't think the old redistribution idea makes much sense."

By stricter application of national laws already in force, especially one governing farmland this is "manifestly improvable," the regional government is expected to take over a small number of farms, but only in cases where they have been virtually abandoned. In other cases it may appropriate the use of the land, forcing owners to rent out to co-operatives. Some holdings made up of spread-out parcels of land will be rationalised. As for Rumasa, it has been hinted that its farms may be destined for pilot schemes.

But the emphasis of the plan is on farm supplies, marketing, industrial processing and training. The aim is to bring in more intensive agriculture in a region where priorities have been distorted by protected crop prices.

More friction expected

More friction can be expected in the next few weeks when the new laws go to the regional parliament. The Workers' Commissions Union has up to now shunned anything but symbolic farm occupations, but some members suggest it may shift tactics. Non-violent occupations have worked well for the SOC.

This year's protests among the day-labourers began over the issue of community work, a system which the Franco regime introduced 13 years ago to absorb spare labour, and which the Socialists promised from the outset to replace. Around 100,000 people — the figure varies — get \$10 or so a day, four days a week, for jobs such as clearing brush or cleaning ditches. The fact that most of the tasks are redundant has led to its being considered "early retirement at 18."

Not only is the system felt to be demeaning, but it has also come into considerable disrepute.

The reform, due to come in next year, is based on a new rural employment fund geared to worthwhile projects and training. But both the SOC and the Communist say this is not enough and the only real answer is far-reaching land reform.

Landowners are uneasy. One of Andalucia's biggest, professed liberal who has found himself in the line of fire (and who insisted on not being named), argues that the farm sector is being done a "comparative injustice." It is, he says, the most dynamic part of the economy. The structural problem, insofar as there is one, involves inefficient shareholdings (common in eastern Andalucia) rather than the latifundios (very large estates) of Seville, Cadiz, Cordoba and Huelva.

Big farms like his main estate in the rich Guadalquivir Valley are the most productive, he says. He considers his land as a business rather than a property, and thinks Andalucia could more fairly be compared to California than to the Third World.

He is anxious to see how the Socialists would stand up to pressure from the land reform movement. The Andalucia government, for its part, is adamant that its agrarian law is not negotiable. — Financial Times news feature

Germany to enforce clean air regulations from 1986

By Robert Langen

BONN — From 1986 new cars in the Federal Republic of Germany are not to emit more than one gramme of toxic substances in their exhaust fumes per mile, or 90 per cent less than today, and that means lead-free fuel and catalysis or some such device in cars.

A Bonn cabinet decision to this effect has been approved by the Bundestag. The main aim is to stop tree deaths seemingly caused by atmospheric pollution mainly attributable to vehicle exhausts.

Germany will be a pacemaker in Europe but going it alone is not enough. The European Community has been requested to consider introducing clean air regulations in all 10 Common Market countries simultaneously.

A number of motor manufacturers have said they are working on alternative to the exhaust catalyst, while oil companies say lead-free fuel will be available all over the country in two years' time. It will probably cost two to three pfennings per litre more than leaded petrol, while catalysts will cost between DM900 and DM1,800.

Conversion should prove no problem to German motor manufacturers who already export cars to the United States, where the regulations have been in force for several years. But Bonn has no plans to introduce U.S.-style speed limits on German roads.

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SPORTS

Faisali, Offenbach draw in friendly soccer match

By Salameh Ne'matt
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan's Faisali soccer team Saturday drew 1-1 with West Germany's Offenbach team in a friendly match held here at the Sports City stadium. The match started at a slow pace, later gaining momentum, at the 14th minute Faisali's Ahmad Roussan was able to penetrate the Offenbach defence with a shot that closely missed the post.

Throughout the first half, the Offenbach team kept absorbing most reckless Faisali attacks and at the same time planning careful counter attacks, one of them at the 17th minute when Offenbach's captain Michelberger Franz scored the first goal of the match after a planned attack and successful manoeuvre that enabled him to shoot into an open goal behind Milad Abbas. Faisali's goalkeeper.

Faisali kept launching unorganised attacks without mutual coordination, and at the same time with a strong Offenbach defence.

The first half ended with unsuccessful attempts by Faisali to equalise.

At the very beginning of the second half, Faisali started off at a faster pace with more confidence and better control over the pitch. After passing two minutes, Mohammad Yamani — Faisali's right wing made a high pass to Imad Zakaria who was waiting at the right spot just in front of Offenbach's goal post scoring with his head — the equalising and last goal of the match.

Throughout the whole match, it was noted that because of a strong

Offenbach defence, Faisali was forced to depend on fast and prompt attacks which proved to be a good policy that enabled them to tie the game 1-1.

Offenbach's friendly match with Faisali is the first of the two matches, the second of which will be held today Sunday with Jordan's Wihdat team also at the Sports City stadium. Proceeds of the two matches which are sponsored by the International Lions Clubs of Jordan, will go to the Friends of the Eye Bank Society for the purpose of buying a mobile eye test clinic.

Offenbach is a professional club established in 1901, although considered a poor club comparing it with major German clubs like Bayern Munich, Stuttgart and Hamburg, but this club was able to represent the German football and give a fine example of its high standard and calibre.

Anending the match were His Royal Highness Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar, West German ambassador to Jordan Mr. Hermann Munz members of the diplomatic corps and about 15,000 spectators.



Offenbach's Thomas Martin (right) makes an unsuccessful attempt to net a goal during a friendly

match with Faisali at the Sports City stadium Friday (photo by Yousef Al 'Allan).

Rush keeps Liverpool at top of English soccer 1st division

LONDON (R) — Welsh International Ian Rush, who sniffs out goals like a tramp scrounging cigarette ends, came up with the goods yet again Saturday to keep Liverpool at the top of the English Soccer first division.

For over an hour, the champions huffed and puffed at the Stoke City goal but could find no way past inspired visiting goalkeeper Peter Fox.

But in the 67th minute a loose ball bounced Rush's way and was despatched with unerring accuracy into the back of the Stoke net by Britain's most consistent marksman. Simple and deadly, like most of Rush's 16 goals this season.

West Ham remained second on goal difference, one point behind Liverpool, with a fortunate 1-0 win at Sunderland but only third-placed Manchester United have any realistic hope of denting the

champions' bid for a seventh league triumph in nine years.

United kept pace with West Ham on 29 points with a polished 4-1 home win over Watford, £900,000 (\$1.3 million) striker Frank Stapleton netting a hat-trick.

Stapleton preferred United to Liverpool when he left Arsenal three seasons ago, inspiring the Anfield fans to suggest the Irish international needed psychiatric help.

But he remains the most complete centre-forward in England and Liverpool — and Rush — would have welcomed his assistance against a four-stroke outfit which only crossed the halfway line to change ends at halftime.

Fox pulled off two fabulous saves to thwart Graeme Souness and Kenny Dalglish and tho-roughly merited the ovation he

received from the Kop terraces at the end.

In contrast, Liverpool goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar's main problem was in keeping warm on a chilly afternoon.

Watford, second to Liverpool last season, are now slipping perilously near the relegation zone and manager Graham Taylor must have been alarmed at the ease with which United ripped their defence apart.

Stapleton struck twice in the first 30 minutes, England captain Bryan Robson took the tally to three midway through the second half and the Irishman completed his hat-trick in the 83rd minute. To their credit, Watford never stopped coming forward and their attacking spirit was rewarded when Nigel Callaghan scored a consolation goal two minutes from time.

Richardson bats for test place

KOLHAPUR, India (R) — West Indies batsman Richie Richardson pressed his claim for a place in next week's fourth test against India by making top score of 77 in sparkling style against West Zone here Saturday.

The uncapped Richardson helped West Indies to 299 for six at the close of the first day of their three-day cricket match against a depleted West Zone side.

Richardson could challenge for the test place of middle order batsman Augustine Logie, who failed to score in three of his four innings in the first three tests.

But Logie made a determined effort here to retain his test spot with an unbeaten 42 which helped to consolidate West Indies sound position built by Desmond Haynes (67). Richardson and Larry Gomes (41).

The touring team, in buoyant mood after winning the third test

on Wednesday to go 2-0 up in the rubber, were put in by West Zone skipper Balwinder Sandhu on a lifeless pitch.

Openers Gordon Greenidge and Haynes shared a brisk stand of 67 before test paceman Sandhu had Greenidge caught in the slips for 35.

Sandhu then produced a fine throw from square leg to run out Haynes, who was batting confidently, and with acting captain Vivian Richards falling for 11 to a spectacular catch at mid-wicket. West Indies were 153 for three.

Ashok Patel, who dismissed Richards, and fellow off spinner Ramesh Borge put a brake on the run rate and took two wickets apiece.

Borge contributed a particularly steady 16-over spell and had two for 34, sending back both Richardson and Gomes, who shared a fourth wicket stand of 70.

Gavaskar misses match to attend queen's reception

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian opener Sunil Gavaskar has withdrawn

from the West Zone side for the three-day cricket match against the West Indies to attend Queen Elizabeth's reception on Monday, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said Saturday.

It said the 34-year-old master batsman had been expected to lead the side in the match, which started Saturday at Kolhapur city in western India.

Gavaskar, who broke Englishman Geoff Boycott's test record aggregate of 8,114 runs in the third test against the West Indies, was specially invited to the reception by the queen, a British High Commission spokesman said.

The queen arrived last Thursday for a nine-day visit to India coinciding with a summit of Commonwealth heads of government starting on Nov. 23.

Gavaskar's absence will seriously affect a depleted West Zone side from which dashing middle order batsmen Sandip Patel and Dilip Vengsarkar withdrew earlier.

Higuera fights back to eliminate Connors

ANTWERP, Belgium (R) — Jose Higuera fought back after saving a match point to eliminate Jimmy Connors from the European Champions tennis tournament 2-6, 7-6, 6-2 here early Saturday.

The Spanish number one's win, his third victory in a row against Connors, came after most of the other top seeds had to struggle to reach Saturday's semi-finals in the \$750,000 event, the richest indoors in Europe.

Sandy Mayer of the United States took a set off John McEnroe and forced him to serve to stay in the match at 4-5 down in the second set.

McEnroe, seeded two, eventually scrambled back to win 6-7, 7-6, 6-2 and will face Higuera in the semi-finals.

Defending champion and top-seeded Ivan Lendl dropped a set and saved a match point from Ecuador's Andres Gomez in a tie-break before winning 6-7, 7-6, 6-3.

Sandy Mayer's brother Gene was the only player to get off lightly. He clinched a semi-final spot against Lendl when his opponent,

fourth-seeded Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina, pulled out with a strained stomach muscle when trailing 1-6, 0-2.

After sweeping back against Connors, Higuera said the turning point had been at the start of the third set. "I played a very good first two games. That gave me confidence to think I could win."

But he said he was not sure of beating McEnroe. "I've never played McEnroe before... normally he plays very aggressively. If he serves well I will have problems," he said.

Earlier McEnroe got back in command against Mayer by economising drastically on shots.

He said afterwards: "I've played against Sandy 10 or 12 times. That's the worst I've played against him."

A disappointed Connors said after his game with Higuera, ranked ninth in the world and seeded fifth, that he would now take a seven-week break from tennis.

"I'm exhausted. I've been going non-stop since Wimbledon. I'll just go home (to Florida) and go fishing with my son," he said.

Navratilova, Lloyd to clash in \$200,000 tennis final

TOKYO (R) — Americans Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd, the world's top two women tennis players, will meet in a \$200,000 tennis tournament final here Sunday.

The 27-year-old Navratilova beat Hungarian teenager Andrea Temesvari 6-3, 6-3 and Lloyd, 28, beat fellow American Andrea Jaeger 6-1, 7-5 in the semifinals Saturday.

Navratilova, who will play in the Australian Open later this month, outplayed Temesvari with her strong serve-and-volley game and fine drop shots.

"I will think about the Grand Slam after the Australian Open. But to win the Grand Slam is my biggest goal," said Navratilova, who has now won all the big titles,

including Wimbledon four times.

Navratilova, who failed to win the Grand Slam in 1982, has captured both the Wimbledon and the U.S. Open this year and hopes to win in Melbourne after playing in Jakarta on Wednesday.

"I hope to reach Melbourne next Thursday. I would like to practise four or five days before I take part in the Australian Open," Navratilova said.

Lloyd, still recovering from a left foot injury, left Jaeger standing with her passing shots.

Lloyd said the match did not affect her because she had her foot well taped.

"But I hope to heal my foot by taking eight weeks off after playing my last tournament here," she said.

Shriver battles her way into Australian classic final

BRISBANE (R) — Top seeded American Pam Shriver battled her way into the singles final of a tennis classic here for the third consecutive time Saturday with a 7-6, 3-6, 7-5 victory over British number one Joie Durie.

Shriver, 21, had her serve broken for the first time in the tournament when Durie scampored to a 3-1 lead in the second set, after losing the first in a tie breaker by eight points to six.

Serving down 5-6 in the final set, Durie squandered chances and Shriver carved out two match points — enough to clinch victory.

"The last time I made it to the final three years in a row for the same title was back in my club in Lutherville, Maryland, when I was eight, nine or ten," Shriver recalled after the match.

She also had high praise for her opponent. "Really, there was never half-an-inch between us the whole match," she said.

"I didn't return as sharply as Friday but I don't think I've seen Durie hit her second serve better than she did Saturday."

Durie was elated by her 6-3 victory in the second set.

"That's the best I've served and volleyed on grass in my whole life — or on any surface for that matter," she said.

But she blamed her failure to take the third set on lack of concentration.

"I think I was looking forward to the tie-breaker instead of concentrating on my serve, because I'd won my other service games so easily," she said.

Shriver, currently rated number six in the world, has won all five times she has met Durie on grass.

In Sunday's final she will meet the winner of the second semi-final Saturday between Australian Wendy Turnbull and Czech star Hana Mandlikova.

Soviet officials to visit Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES (R) — A Soviet delegation will visit Los Angeles early next month to prepare the ground for their Olympic Games athletes, Peter Ueberroth, the president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee, said.

His announcement last night appeared to dispel fears that the Soviet Union might boycott the games because of tensions in U.S.-Soviet relations.

The United States led a boycott of 56 countries of the 1980 games in Moscow.

Ueberroth said a nine-member Soviet delegation, led by Marat Gramov, chairman of the Soviet Sports Committee, would arrive

during the first week of December.

"Their intent is to gather all the technical data necessary to make the final preparations for their team for the Olympic competitions next year," Ueberroth said in a statement.

In an apparent attempt to head off any demonstrations against the Soviet visitors, Ueberroth said: "These individuals are coming to Los Angeles as sportsmen, not politicians, to make sure that their athletes will be received correctly and efficiently and that all details of competition and facilities will take place in the best possible conditions."



Title-holders lose in boxing

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's boxing championship competition was held at Wadi Seer Vocational Training Centre Friday saw the loss of two competitors of their titles. Altogether 12 matches were held of which four ended in points, five were stopped by the referee and two matches did not take place because competitors failed to show up, and one match was cancelled.

Only two of the matches were exciting and most champions retained their titles.

In the flyweight bout Lu'ay Yousof beat Mu'fid Abdullah by points. In the featherweight match, umpire Mohammad Khamis interfered to stop the match when Abdullah Al Asmar was bleeding and had to be taken away for treatment, and the match was thus won by Abdul Nasser Ibrahim.

Walid Jarrar won the lightweight match by beating Yasser Zaki and in the middleweight match Ahmad Hilayel beat Ibrahim Saleh.

Rebel cricketers top in 1st day match

PRETORIA (R) — Loose bowling by the rebel West Indian cricketers allowed Northern Transvaal off the hook on the first day of a three-day match here Saturday.

When play was called off two hours early because of a cloudburst during the tea interval, Northerns were 197 for eight, which must have exceeded their expectations after they had slumped to 98 for five just after lunch.

The pick of the bowlers was Colin Croft — still not fully fit following back surgery in Johannesburg last month. He returned figures of four for 41.

Croft was well supported by off-spinner Albert Padmore, who weighed in with three wickets in the afternoon session.

Northern Transvaal's openers began well, Mandy Yachad and David Richardson making full use of the many loose balls sent down by Ezra Moseley and Hartley Allcayne.

They plundered 47 runs in as many minutes before Croft came on to strike two vital blows. Allcayne made amends for his wayward bowling by taking a superb catch low down at backward short leg, and without addition to the score Vernon du Preez went to another fine catch by Alvin Kallicharran diving to his left at second slip.

Northern Transvaal moved the score on to 72 before Croft struck a third time, having noel day caught behind and 18 runs later Richardson, who struck several fine offside boundaries, was bowled by Alleyne for 47.

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U.S. Congress extends export control law

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Congress voted Friday to extend until Feb. 29 President Reagan's power to restrict exports in order to advance U.S. foreign policy or protect national security.

The extension was needed because Congress and the administration had been unable to reach agreement on major changes in the export administration act proposed by Congress.

After the export control law expired last month, Mr. Reagan was forced to invoke emergency powers to control exports of goods such as high technology computers which are considered to have military applications.

The House of Representatives and Senate both approved the extension on a voice vote.

Meanwhile, Congress gave final approval Friday to the long-delayed \$8.4 billion bill for supplemental U.S. financing for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to help it rescue financially-troubled nations.

The House of Representatives gave the measure, which had been held up since August, its final approval on a 226-186 vote. The Senate approved it 67-30 Thursday.

The measure now goes for signature to President Reagan who has been urgently seeking the IMF financing measure along with the other members of the 146-nation global assistance agency.

The IMF funds were lumped in a multi-billion-dollar bill that included domestic low income housing programmes and funding for the U.S. Export-Import Bank, which assists U.S. exporters.

The funds include authorization of \$2 billion in loan guarantees and other Export-Import Bank

U.S., L. American states clash over economic issues

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States and Latin American countries clashed Friday at an Organisation of American States (OAS) meeting here over economic issues ranging from increasing Panama Canal tolls to restricting copper imports.

Delegates Friday approved a resolution urging the United States to revise a planned increase of 9.8 per cent in Panama Canal tolls.

Latin American countries said the increase would have to be added to the cost of their exports, especially perishable goods such as bananas, at a time of deep economic recession.

U.S. delegate Mr. Robert Shuler told the OAS the increase would not become effective this year.

In another resolution, the OAS expressed its concern over proposed U.S. customs duties on its copper imports from Chile and other Latin American nations.

Mr. Shuler said the United States did not necessarily share the points of view of Latin American countries expressed in the resolution but would "see that the opinions reach Congress."

Latin American countries also pushed through a resolution on the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

The GSP is due to expire in 1985 and the U.S. Congress is considering whether to renew the legislation.

The resolution said the new legislation did not take account of proposals put forward by developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Polish leaders uphold economic plans

WARSAW (R) — Leaders of Poland's ruling Communist Party Saturday wrap up two-day talks aimed at defending the government's economic recovery programme amid a growing wave of criticism.

The meeting of the central committee is expected to end with a resolution backing controversial food price rises from Jan. 1 and a crackdown on profiteering and corruption.

Poland's influential Catholic bishops Friday issued a statement saying price rises alone "do not solve the problem."

Public confidence in the government depended on "correct social and political reforms," they said.

New laws may hinder Chinese petrol sales to U.S.

PEKING (R) — China could soon face problems over its exports of refined oil to the United States because of proposed stiffer laws on lead content in petrol, oil industry sources said Saturday.

The new laws, scheduled to take effect next Oct. 1, would effectively bar the use of Chinese oil products, which are not pure enough, they said.

China exports an estimated one million tonnes a year to the United States, mainly of fuel which is blended with higher quality American grades, they said.

Peking and Washington are already bogged down in disputes over trade in textiles and grain.

Qatar plans to tighten law against pollution

DOHA (R) — Qatar plans to adopt harsh measures to discourage tankers from discharging oil waste into the Gulf, a senior environment official said Saturday.

The secretary-general of Qatar's environment protection committee, Mr. Hassan Koshkosh, told Reuters that Qatar was revising its laws "to take more harsh measures to prevent tankers from throwing their oil waste into Gulf waters."

He did not specify measures that might be adopted, but said Qatar had spent \$3 million on protecting its waters from pollution since Iran's Nowruz oil field at the head of the Gulf was damaged last March during the Iran-Iraq war.

Mr. Koshkosh also said the Kuwait-based Regional Organisation for the Protection of the Marine Environment was discussing proposals to protect Gulf waters.

He did not specify measures that might be adopted, but said Qatar had spent \$3 million on protecting its waters from pollution since Iran's Nowruz oil field at the head of the Gulf was damaged last March during the Iran-Iraq war.

Mr. Koshkosh also said the Kuwait-based Regional Organisation for the Protection of the Marine Environment was discussing proposals to protect Gulf waters.

70 states finalise international tropical timber agreement

GENEVA (R) — Seventy countries have completed an international tropical timber agreement regulating trade in a commodity threatened with severe depletion by the end of the century, the United Nations said here Saturday.

The agreement was completed at a two-week meeting held under the auspices of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) which ended here late Friday night.

A major aim of the accord,

which is subject to ratification by governments, is to create more processing facilities in the Third World countries where the timber grows.

But unlike most commodity agreements, it provides no price stabilisation measures.

Through reforestation and forest management schemes, the pact aims to slow the rate at which tropical forests are being destroyed.

At present only one hectare (2.5 acres) is being replanted for every 13 hectares (32 acres) felled.

Senior Reagan aide sees higher Western growth rate in 1984

PARIS (R) — Western industrialised countries could expand faster in 1984 than expected previously because of a strong recovery in the United States and greater confidence in Britain and West Germany, Mr. Martin Feldstein, chairman of President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisors, said Friday.

Mr. Feldstein was speaking to reporters after chairing a two-day economic policy committee meeting of the 24-member Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

He declined to give a precise figure, but noted that the U.S. administration was predicting that the American economy would grow "a real 5.2 per cent next year."

This was higher than the OECD Secretariat's July forecast of 4.5 per cent growth for the U.S. in 1984, he added.

OECD forecasters last July estimated economic growth in the Western industrialised countries in 1984 at between three and 3 1/2 per cent, after an estimated two per cent this year.

The next OECD predictions for economic activity in North America, Western Europe and Japan for 1984 are due in mid-December.

Real economic growth in the OECD area 1983 might turn out to be a little bit stronger than two per cent in 1983 and inflation might be slightly lower in 1984 than the six per cent predicted in July, OECD officials said.

But they said the only major change expected in next month's predictions was a revision of a forecast for the U.S. current account deficit to \$80 billion from \$37 billion.

Mr. Feldstein admitted that possible large U.S. budget deficits through the mid-1980s meant there was uncertainty about the prospects for the U.S. recovery — and therefore economic growth world-wide — being sustained beyond 1984.

Most delegates at the meeting agreed that future U.S. budget deficits would have a negative impact on both the U.S. and other OECD economies, Mr. Feldstein said.

The Reagan administration had been unable to commit itself to reducing the deficits after fiscal year 1984, he added.

"We are in a situation in which all the administration can do is exhort... but we cannot legislate without the cooperation of Congress."

High U.S. budget deficits would be expected to keep interest rates

and the dollar high, curtailing new investment world-wide.

But Mr. Feldstein said most Western countries agreed that the current U.S. budget deficit was helping boost economic recovery. The high dollar had enabled countries to raise their exports to the United States.

Earlier, senior treasury officials had reported continuing disagreement among Western European countries at the meeting about steps to keep recovery going.

Mr. Feldstein said some countries had pressed for less restrictive policies by those such as West Germany and Britain which had strong balance of payments positions and had reduced inflation. But others argued that further expansionary moves could endanger recovery.

Agreement is expected to be announced soon on a joint OECD trade and finance ministers meeting in mid-February to examine ways of expanding world trade and of helping developing countries earn foreign currency and pay off some of their debts.

Deputy finance ministers of the "Group of 10" — the main Western industrialised countries, plus Japan — agreed in Paris Thursday to examine ways of improving the international monetary system.

Despite verbal commitment to the reform programme, the government has reacted to criticism by curbing state interference in the economy, including controls and subsidies.

The politburo report criticised factory managers who waited for directives on wages rather than work out economically sound pay policies themselves.

Polityka reported panic buying and hoarding in several provinces following rumours that the government intended to expand rationing and cut the monthly meat allowance.

It quoted a senior government official as denying such plans.

The latest issue of the influential communist weekly Polityka said growing state interference risked undermining the government's economic reforms, which are based on profitability rather than rigid central planning.

New central directives and a proliferation of price controls, allotments and bureaucratic structures "threaten to totally neutralise the reforms," Polityka said.

UNCTAD experts say this trend could lead to severe shortages of hardwood by the year 2000, while meteorologists have warned that the disappearance of wide tracts of virgin forest could create dangerous changes in the world's climate.

The meeting, attended by 36 exporters and 34 importers of timber, failed to agree where the organisation administering the agreement will be sited.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today's full moon will give you that chance to utilize the extra energy and activity released to get into all sorts of practical problems and get them solved once and for all.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A financial expert can give you fine advice if you want to increase assets and get business matters in excellent order.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Concentrate on what it is you want in the future and just how to gain your aims. Converse with others who have good ideas.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Go over those plans you have that can gain you the ambitions that motivate you and improve them.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Be with progressive friends and gain good advice how to become more successful in the future.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You have to be more practical in the future if you are to become more successful. If you have any doubts, seek an expert.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Many new ideas are coursing through your mind, but be sure to choose the best before you start utilizing them.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Do something of a practical nature that your mate will appreciate and come to a better understanding.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Sit down with partners socially and come to a better understanding with them for greater future success.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can get much done today although you had not thought it possible. You find new angles to use on your current project.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have some talent seldom used that can be made to work very nicely for you today. Socialize this evening.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 18) Talk over practical matters with kin and make your home more charming and add to harmony there.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) Good day to get into statements and reports that are important and handle them accurately. Talk over ideas with friends.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those charming persons who will be most practical and will be very good at whatever profession deals with money and property, so s/he should be educated along such lines and add courses in psychology.

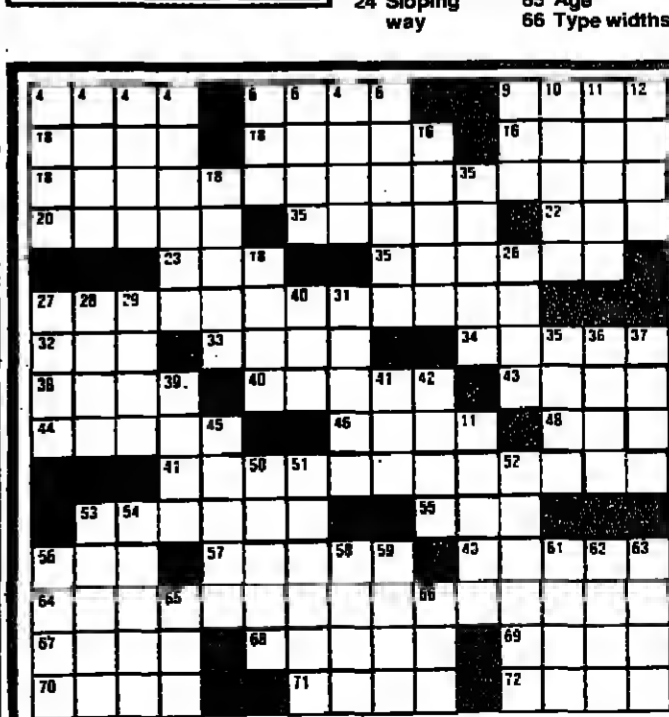
"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By John Greenman

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN | ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 The Charles | 32 Conducted | 54 Like a | 28 Shaker or |
| 5 Tranquil | 33 Cupid | 55 one-man | 27 Author |
| 9 Feign | 34 Water | 56 arsenal | 28 Roman |
| 13 Mata — | 35 animal | 57 Opportunist | 29 fiddler |
| 14 Stage | 36 Mohave-like | 58 — Hall U. | 29 Take — |
| 16 Haifa | 37 Blueprints | 59 Archibald | view of |
| 17 Hemingway | 38 Debater's | 60 of basket- | 30 — pros |
| 20 Lukewarm | 39 position | 61 ball | (law term) |
| 21 Pig's dogs | 40 Wanderer | 62 Phi — | 31 Northern |
| 22 In no way | 41 Broadway | 63 Kappa | constella- |
| 23 Hymn | 42 hit | 64 In order | tion |
| 25 Located | 43 Dog — dog | 65 Canasta | card |
| 27 Outrageous | 44 Hospitably | 66 Papal | 35 Plateau |
| | 45 ambassador | 67 Mercour | 36 Soft cheese |
| | 46 Crowd | 68 — Ne-Na | 37 Wets hemp |
| | 47 Demand | 69 Singer | 38 Daybreak |
| | 48 payment | 70 Lena | 39 Snooze |
| | 49 Kind of | 71 Galahad's | 40 Pipe part |
| | 50 grease | 72 gear | 41 Cubed |
| | 51 Caucasian | 73 Spar | 42 Contemtu- |
| | | 74 Iron alloy | ous grimace |
| | | 75 Plant | 50 Lists |
| | | 76 Bone pref. | 51 Tramps |
| | | 77 Sloping | 52 Inattentive |
| | | | 53 Part of RN |
| | | | 54 Unattained, |
| | | | as quotes |
| | | | 55 Smear |
| | | | 56 Preminger |
| | | | 57 Word to a |
| | | | horse |
| | | | 58 Patch |
| | | | 59 Ending for |
| | | | 60 " — also |
| | | | serve... |
| | | | 61 Age |
| | | | 62 Type widths |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS: 1. The Charles, 5. Tranquil, 9. Feign, 13. Mata —, 14. Stage, 16. Haifa, 17. Hemingway, 20. Lukewarm, 21. Pig's dogs, 22. In no way, 23. Hymn, 25. Located, 27. Outrageous, 32. Conducted, 33. Cupid, 34. Water, 35. animal, 36. Mohave-like, 37. Blueprints, 38. Debater's position, 39. Wanderer, 40. Broadway, 41. hit, 42. Dog — dog, 43. Hospitably, 44. ambassador, 45. Crowd, 46. Demand, 47. payment, 48. Kind of, 49. grease, 50. Caucasian, 54. Like a one-man arsenal, 55. Opportunist, 56. — Hall U., 57. Archibald of basket-ball, 58. Phi —, 59. Kappa, 60. In order, 61. Canasta card, 62. Papal, 63. Mercour, 64. — Ne-Na, 65. Singer, 66. Lena, 67. Galahad's gear, 68. Spar, 69. Iron alloy, 70. Plant, 71. Bone pref., 72. Sloping way.



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Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RILLT

NUBOD

VOGNER

BERBOR

WHAT THE LOCKSMITH MADE WHEN HIS SHOP CAUGHT FIRE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A O O O O FOR THE O O O O O

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TONIC STOOP POISON COUSIN

Answer: Everything you should know about entrances and exits—THE INS & OUTS

WORLD

Contributions to U.N. in 1984-85 to stay level U.S. defence bill reaches \$49.8b

WASHINGTON (R) — Congress has wound up its session here after passing the largest U.S. defence package in history, requested by President Reagan to maintain the country's military build-up.

Before dispersing Congress agreed to a \$49.8 billion military spending bill for 1984 that was a compromise of earlier House of Representatives and Senate bills. The measure gave President Reagan what he wanted: Funds to finance a covert war in Nicaragua, build an MX intercontinental missile system and construct new B-1 bomber.

The defence bill includes 95 medium-range Pershing-2 missiles and 120 ground-hugging cruise missiles due for deployment in Europe, despite widespread anti-nuclear protests there.

Congress also passed a bill for \$8.4 billion in additional U.S. financing for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) so that it can

the government would save \$280 million by not buying surplus milk and cheese.

The Senate confirmed Mr. Reagan's nomination of his former national security adviser, William Clark, as the new interior secretary succeeding the controversial James Watt.

Mr. Watt, who had been under fire for his management of the public lands and water, resigned under fire for what were considered disparaging remarks against Jews, blacks, women and the handicapped.

Contribution to U.N.

Congress also passed and sent to President Reagan for his signature legislation that would keep U.S. contributions to the United Nations in 1985 at the same level as next year.

The measure, which authorises \$6.7 billion over two years for the State Department and related agencies, allocates \$563.5 million

to the U.N. in financial 1984 with no increase in 1985.

Congress has expressed concern over the fiscal responsibility of the United Nations and the ideological bent of some of its programmes.

The bill also contains up to \$25 million in aid for Lebanon and \$10 million for "displaced persons" in El Salvador.

It includes \$31 million for creation of a controversial new programme called national endowment for democracy to provide grants to private sector organisations.

At the United Nations, the United States has pledged \$1.4 million for U.N. aid for refugees, well over half the total raised towards the 1984 goal of \$368 million.

After the U.S. the biggest donors to the office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) were Norway, which gave \$8.8 million, and Sweden, contributing \$7.7 million.

Salvador army denies massacre but reporters find some evidence

SANSALVADOR (R) — El Salvador's U.S.-backed army, reacting to allegations that it had massacred at least 50 civilians, said the victims of an army sweep north-east of El Salvador had all been "subversives."

The statement Friday followed accounts by relatives and survivors that troops of the elite U.S.-trained Atlacatl battalion had herded 20 women and children into a house in the village of San Nicolas on Nov. 4 and shot them the next day.

A group of foreign journalists who visited San Nicolas on Wednesday were told that in a separate incident, troops firing automatic weapons had driven 30 civilians into Lake Suchitlan near San Nicolas where most of them drowned.

The journalists, who included Reuters correspondent Linda Drucker, counted 20 skeletons in the house where the massacre was alleged to have taken place. A flock of vultures which had been picking on the putrid remains rose lazily as the group entered the building.

The army statement, published in the Diario de Hoy newspaper, said: "The discovery of about 20 bodies and testimony obtained by foreign correspondents of the existence of other cadavers on the bottom of Lake Suchitlan confirm... subversive casualties caused by units of the army during a

military operation conducted in the first days of November."

Relatives in San Nicolas said that troops of the Atlacatl battalion had seized 20 women and children during an operation against the left-wing guerrillas.

The women and children were killed in a hail of machinegun fire the following day, the relatives and a survivor said.

Ten-year-old Aquilino Gravier, who said he was the only survivor of the massacre, told reporters he had fallen under his mother's body. "I played dead until the soldiers left," he said.

Elio Tranco, aged 27, said: "I lost a wife, a two-year-old child and a baby only eight days old when they (the troops) machinegunned the house."

Friday's army communique said: "The casualties of the atrocities came about when a column (of guerrillas) was surprised on the shore of the Lake (Suchitlan) by the Atlacatl battalion."

In an interview with Reuters on Tuesday, Atlacatl commander Col. Domingo Monterrosa acknowledged that some 30 civilians had drowned in the lake during the anti-insurgent drive.

He said the civilians jumped into the lake to seek protection from crossfire between the army and the insurgents.

The U.S. embassy here said it was sending officials to San Nicolas by helicopter to check the massacre report. But the trip was cancelled because of fears that the aircraft might draw fire from the rebels, who have been fighting the U.S.-backed army for four years.

Recent radio broadcasts by the Farahundo Mari National Liberation Front (FMLN) have said massacres of civilians reflected the army's frustration over its inability to defeat the guerrillas on the battlefield.

Western military experts here say the Salvadorean army has been demoralised by a two-month-old guerrilla offensive in which the rebels have attacked 60 towns and cities and inflicted considerable casualties on government troops.

Asked to comment on accounts that many children had been killed in San Nicolas, Col. Monterrosa told Reuters: "It is often impossible for the army to distinguish between rebel collaborators and civilians."

"Once you have seen several 12-year-old guerrillas in action, you can no longer dismiss the possibility that any 12-year-old may be a guerrilla."



Sextuplets born in Britain

LIVERPOOL, England (R) — A British woman has given birth to six children and the hospital here was hopeful the baby girls would be Britain's first sextuplets to survive. Doctors said the mother, Janet Walton, 31, and the babies, delivered at the rate of one a minute, were doing well. Sextuplets were last born in Britain in 1976 but all died. According to the Guinness Book of Records surviving sets of sextuplets have been born in South Africa and Italy.

Smallpox threat from graveyard

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (R) — The 200-year-old corpses of smallpox victims buried in a graveyard at a deserted Hudson Bay outpost may still contain the deadly virus, a Canadian doctor has warned. Smallpox was officially declared eradicated by the world health assembly in 1980. Dr. William Ewert, a physician and amateur historian, said some of the bodies may have remained frozen since they were buried in a ramshackle cemetery. "These bodies may still be carrying smallpox and be able to reinfect the world with live smallpox virus if they are uncovered and thawed," he wrote in the Canadian Medical Association Journal.

Canadian dies in vat of pizza dough

TORONTO (R) — A Toronto man has been found dead after falling head first into a vat of pizza dough, police said. They said Francesco Decicco, 28, was working on a stepladder in his garage when he apparently lost his balance, fell into a storage vat and suffocated. The case is being treated as an accident.

Eggs thrown at British minister

BIRMINGHAM, England (R) — Anti-nuclear protesters threw eggs at embattled Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine, victim earlier this week of paint-throwing demonstrators. Eyewitnesses said two eggs hit Mr. Heseltine's car as he arrived to give a speech at Birmingham University. About 1,500 protesters booed and jeered at Mr. Heseltine, who is bearing the brunt of widespread British opposition to U.S. cruise missiles.

2 Irish women accused of murder

LIMAVADY, Northern Ireland (R) — A mother and her pregnant daughter were charged with killing four of the 17 victims of a bomb blast in a disco bar in Northern Ireland last December. The bar, the Droppin' Well at Ballykelly, in the west of the province, was packed with off-duty troops and girlfriends when the explosion brought down the roof. Eleven of the dead were soldiers and the others civilians. A hostile crowd of about 300 people surged forward and threw coins and stones at Anna Moore and her daughter Jacqueline, of Londonderry, when they were led handcuffed into the heavily-guarded court house. They were accused of murdering two soldiers and two women and were remanded in custody.

Soviet doctor develops simple heart surgery

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet surgeon has developed a new technique to reduce the risk of heart attacks by carrying out a 30-minute operation under local anaesthetic, the weekly Moscow News reported. Prof. Georgi Mysh, chief surgeon at Siberia's Novosibirsk medical institute, has already carried out hundreds of successful operations on patients with heart strain who were considered in danger of cardiac arrest, the report said. The method involves bypassing clogged arteries by reopening a network of veins around the heart which normally dry up and lie dormant after puberty, it said. Wider use of the method is now being considered in the Soviet Union, the report added. Surgeons also believed it will be useful in helping to strengthen the hearts of people about to undergo major surgery for other ailments.

London police accused of drunkenness, racism

LONDON (R) — London's police force, toast of tourists to Britain, harbours racial prejudice, drunkenness and dishonesty, according to an independent study published here.

The study, which undermines the traditional image of the friendly British Bobby, was commissioned by the Metropolitan police force itself.

The Policy Studies Institute, an educational charity that spent four years looking at the 26,000-strong force, says the level of racial prejudice is cause for serious concern.

It singles out cases of officers using strong racist language and repeatedly stopping young blacks. It also tells of detectives drunk on duty, breaking Britain's strict liquor licensing laws by drinking after hours in bars or dishonestly claiming overtime payments.

It also says there is growing concern among the eight million people of London that the police are losing the fight against street crime, burglary and vandalism.

However, the authors say the force is better than it was 50 years ago and probably better than those in the big cities of most other countries.

The institute says some officers referred to blacks as "coons", "niggers", or "monkeys" even in radio messages, but adds that such examples of racial prejudice had less effect on policing behaviour than might have been expected.

Some officers often exceeded their powers of stop and search especially with young people or blacks. "We could see no good reason for the stop in one third of cases recorded," it says. Out of at least one and a half million stops a year, only 100,000 offences were detected.

They describe the lack of confidence in the police among young blacks as disastrous and among young whites as dangerous.

The researchers also report cases of officers hounding suspects, using threats of continued detention and say some officers are blatantly sexist.

U.S. woman aviator flies over both Poles

LOS ANGELES (R) — Businesswoman Brooke Knapp has become the first woman pilot to fly over the North and South Poles on a flight round the world and declared she had one more ambition — "to have a hot bath".

To the popping of champagne corks and before a battery of film cameras, Ms. Knapp, wearing a red satin jumpsuit, Friday brought her twin-engine Gulfstream aircraft, "American Dream II," to a halt on a Los Angeles runway to complete the 48,120 kilometre flight.

Ms. Knapp, 39, who said she was afraid to fly five years ago, had hoped to make the journey in 61 hours but a problem with the landing gear in Recife, Brazil gave her a final time of 85 hours, one minute and 44 seconds.

"I still feel that flight can be done in 61 hours, but I'm too tired to try it at the moment," Ms. Knapp said with a laugh.

Soon after she landed she received a telephone call from President Reagan congratulating her on her trip. She promptly offered him some Antartic ice — part of a block she said was five million years old that she brought back in a picnic chest.

Ms. Knapp, accompanied by a crew of four men, a woman journalist and two cameramen, had made a refuelling stop on a 3,500-metre wind-blown runway at Point McMurdo, in the Antarctic.

The flight route was from Los Angeles to New Zealand, over the South Pole and then north across South America, the Atlantic and northern Europe to the North Pole, then back to Los Angeles by way of Alaska.

Ms. Knapp, chief executive officer of Jet Airways, a Los Angeles air charter company, and the wife of a financier, said she could sum up the flight in two words: "Terrific, fantastic."

Arctic ice damages 30 stranded Soviet ships

MOSCOW (R) — Thirty out of 55 Soviet cargo ships which were trapped in Arctic ice off the North coast of Siberia last month suffered serious damage, the official news agency TASS said.

The report gave no details, but it appeared likely the vessels suffered structural damage to their hulls from the pressure of shifting pack-ice when they were trapped in the frozen Chukchi Sea for more than three weeks.

One ship sank when the ice

toe open its sides and another was reported to have been escorted out by icebreakers with enormous gashes down the length of its hull.

Earlier press reports had said many freighters and tankers would have to go into repair yards for several months and made clear this would disrupt supply routes to Siberian towns.

The article was the first to give an exact figure for the number of vessels damaged.

U.S. nuclear company denies falsifying records

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania (R) — The owners of the three mile island nuclear plant pleaded not guilty to charges that they deliberately falsified records before an accident there in 1979, the worst at a U.S. nuclear plant.

The 11-count indictment said that in the five months preceding the accident Metropolitan Edison submitted false data on reactor coolant leaks.

It accused the company of "engaging in a pattern of criminal conduct designed to permit continued operation" by concealing

serious deficiencies revealed in leak rate tests.

In the accident, radioactive gases and water escaped after a breakdown in the cooling system of a reactor. There were fears that the reactor core would melt or that hydrogen bubble which formed in the overheated reactor vessel would explode.

Federal prosecutor David Dart Queen has refused to say if the indictment meant the accident would not have occurred had the leaks been properly reported.

Fashions do not corrupt youth, China's press says

PEKING (R) — Girls who wear make-up and fashionable clothes should not be accused of pursuing a bourgeois way of life, the official China Youth News said in a vigorous defence of young people against charges of "ideological contamination."

Its commentary was one of the strongest signs of resistance yet to the more puritanical arguments thrown up by a communist party campaign against "spiritual pollution", supposedly spread in China by hugging contacts with the capitalist West.

The Youth News commentator said: "Most young people are responding positively to the party's call to get rid of ideological contamination."

"But in some places young women who have had their hair permed, used cosmetics or wear fashionable clothes have been criticised. Folk dances have been banned and the growing of flowers

denounced as a bourgeois practice."

Although such incidents were not widespread, they merited attention nevertheless, the commentary said.

"Young people want to look pretty, have better food and lead a happy life. This is right and proper, a good thing and irreproachable."

"After all, what is the goal of socialism? Is it not gradually raising the material and cultural life of the people?" it asked.

"We should protect, support and guide the young people to work hard to create a better life, and not concentrate on the width of trousers, the height of heels and hair styles."

"Even if young people overdo things a bit, they should be guided and not accused of being ideologically contaminated," it went on.

Queen makes arduous tour of N. India

GOLCONDA, India (R) — Queen Elizabeth Saturday witnessed the industrial progress of modern India and the warmth of its ancient traditions as she toured a state engineering complex and visited majestic 17th century tombs near Hyderabad.

In an arduous day, the 57-year-old British monarch opened a turbo machinery testing centre, inspected a research institute for improving the quality of crops, Crowds of villagers lined her route through parts of rural Andhra Pradesh State and schoolchildren waiting in the heat of the mid-day sun waved Union Jacks and the Indian orange, white and green flag as they snatched a glimpse of her when the royal convoy passed.

Her press secretary Michael Shea said the queen would be spending her 36th wedding anniversary quietly Sunday at the Indian president's summer residence in the historic city of Hyderabad.

While the issue of the Oct. 25

OAS seeks to defuse tension in C. America

WASHINGTON (R) — The Organisation of American States (OAS), seeking to dampen the potential for increased conflict in Central America, agreed to press for immediate negotiations promoting peace during its five day annual meeting.

A resolution approved unanimously this week urges five Central American states — Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Honduras — to negotiate peace accords tied to 21 principles on which they have already agreed.

The General Assembly, primarily an administrative session, achieved some political goals before ending Friday.

Latin Americans appeared to show unity in deploring the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada as a violation of the OAS principle of non-intervention. Their condemnations were strongly worded, but tempered by a lack of direct references to the United States by name.

While the issue of the Oct. 25

invasion united the Spanish-speaking states, it illustrated the rift between Latin American and Caribbean nations, some of which requested help from the United States in dealing with Marxist Grenada.

The long-standing differences between Caribbean and Latin States surfaced again when the OAS adopted a resolution urging talks between Argentina and Britain over sovereignty of the Falkland Islands.

As in the past, none of the English-speaking Caribbean states, all former British colonies, approved the resolution.

Ironically, the OAS achievements came as Secretary General Alejandro Orfila resigned, citing disillusion with the "lack of total dedication (of members) to the principles of the charter" of the organisation.

A compromise candidate — Joao Baena Soares — was found in Brazil. A new leader will be chosen in March.

Chile stages huge anti-Pinochet rally

SANTIAGO (R) — Hundreds of thousands of Chileans staged the biggest opposition demonstration in a decade of military rule in Santiago Friday, demanding the resignation of President Augusto Pinochet and a return to democracy.

At a rally which organisers estimated was attended by over half a million people, a prominent opposition leader criticised the record of Gen. Pinochet's government on human rights, the economy and social welfare.

In a speech broadcast nationwide, Enrique Silva Cimma, president of the Democratic alliance of opposition political parties which called the rally, said: "We are asking... that the head of state resign."

He declared: "On this solemn evening, all of us pledge on our

honour not to rest until we have recovered democracy."

Foreign journalists estimated that at least 300,000 people beneath a sea of banners and Chilean flags packed a vast military parade ground in the O'Higgins park.

An hour after the start of a programme of music and poetry, thousands more were pouring in.

Mr. Silva Cimma told the crowd: "For almost 24 months, the country has been paralysed. More than one million people are without a stable job. The country is bankrupt."

Representing every opposition organisation, the crowd largely heeded pleas not to display party banners though some carried portraits of the late Salvador Allende, the elected Marxist president ousted by the military 10 years ago. Mr. Silva Cimma reiterated

demands of the alliance, shared by parties of the left, for elections to a constituent assembly and a transitional government which would restore democracy within 18 months.

He also demanded an end to exile, torture and arrest without trial and called for the dissolution of the secret police of the national information centre (CNI).

Organisers said the turnout was an overwhelming reply to a government campaign to frighten people away from the rally. They denied police had found a bomb on the site Saturday morning, as stated by the governor of Santiago, Gen. Roberto Guillard.

The alliance hopes the rally will serve to launch a new phase of popular pressure like the monthly days of protest this year, in which more than 50 people have died.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠87532 ♠4 J9653 ♦1076
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What action do you take?
A.—Not only do you have nothing to contribute in the way of defense, but your length in partner's suit detracts from his trick-taking capabilities in that department. There is no telling what the opponents can make—not even a grand slam can be ruled out! Make it as difficult as possible for them to get together. Jump to four spades—a preemptive action.

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠97542 ♠4 J8763 ♦105
Partner opens the bidding with three diamonds. What action do you take?
A.—If partner has a classic three diamond bid, the enemy are laydown for at least six hearts. Again, you should do what you can to disrupt their auction. The least you should do is jump to five diamonds, but we favor a full-blooded jump to six diamonds. That shouldn't prove expensive if doubled, and should make it difficult for them to judge the best action.

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AJ85 ♠9 ♦AQ63 ♦KJ107
The bidding has proceeded: East South West North 1 ♠ Dble Pass 2 NT Pass ?
What action do you take?
A.—The first thing you should realize is that partner is unlikely to have four spades, so there is no point in trying for a spade contract. For his jump to two no trump, partner should have 11-12 points and at least two stoppers in the enemy suit. Raise to three no trump.

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠9863 ♠K1092 ♦A72 ♠63
The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A.—Since three clubs would be forcing, partner's jump to four clubs shows a second suit and slam ambitions. With four good trumps, an ace and a ruffing value, you have no reason to be ashamed of your hand. Indeed, we recommend that you cooperate with partner's slam effort, especially since you can do so below the level of game. Bid four diamonds.

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠542 ♠1093 ♦87 ♠AKQ62
The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass 2 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?
A.—Despite the fact that your holding in hearts looks better than that in spades, you must take a preference to partner's first-bid suit. If it is quite probable that partner has five spades and only four hearts. Bid two spades. Forget about clubs—the only future for that suit is as a source of tricks at no trump.

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠KQ5 ♠AKJ106 ♦KJ8 ♠K5
The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?
A.—Partner's raise to game is preemptive, not strength-showing. Like all preemptive actions, it denies a hand contains two aces. Since you know that your side has at least two fast losers, any move toward slam by you is asking for trouble—it could result in five hearts down one.

Handwritten signature: John H. H. H.